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WILTSHIRE
COUNTY
COUNCIL

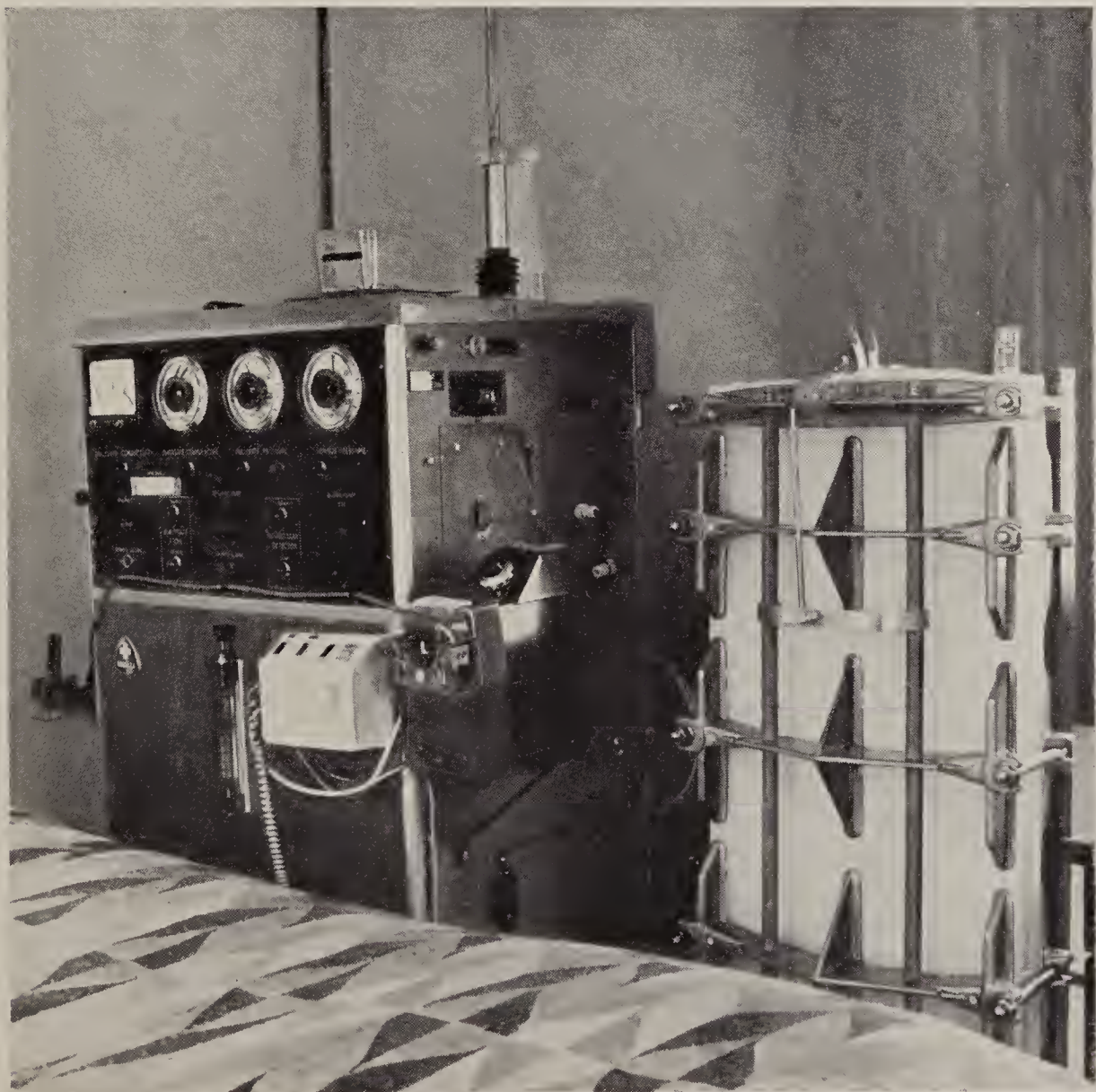


Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971

Being the statutory report required to be made by the County Medical
Officer of Health under the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959



A portable cabin, installed at a patient's home
for haemodialysis



Interior of cabin, with equipment



In Swindon Ambulance Station

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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FOR THE YEAR

1971

Index

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance Service	30
“ At Risk ” Register	21
Care of Mothers and Young Children	12
Cervical Cytology	35
Child Health Clinics	12
Chiropody	34
Clinics and Centres	12
Committees	4
Congenital Malformations	22
Dental	17
Family Planning	13
Foreword	3
Health Centres	11
Health Education	23
Health Visiting	19
Hearing Therapy	33
Home Help	38
Home Nursing	24
Immigrants, long-stay, medical arrangements	44
Immunisation	25
Incontinents, Aids for	35
Infectious Diseases	10
Lay-by Sanitation	45
Maternal Mortality	12
Medical Loan Service	35
Mental Health Services	32
Midwifery	18
Milk and Food, Supervision	47
Miscellaneous Services	43
Nurseries and Child Minders, Registration of	43
Nursing Agencies	43
Nursing Homes, Registration of	43
Perinatal Mortality	14
Premature Babies, Care of	14
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	32
Problem Families	22
Recuperative Holidays	33
Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	12
Renal Dialysis, home	37
Rural Housing	46
Sanitary Circumstances of the County	45
Sewerage	46
Smokers’ Clinics	23
Staff	5
Swindon Borough	50
Tuberculosis	43
Unmarried Mothers	15
Venereal Disease	10
Vital Statistics	7
Water Supply	45
Welfare Foods	13

Foreword

1971 was the first year in which the influence of re-organisation, both present and future, had a direct and tangible effect upon the health services of the County Council but in spite of this it was possible to maintain the services and to make limited improvements.

Steps were taken towards the re-organisation of the management structure of the community nursing services. In consultation with the Department of Health and Social Security it was decided to unify the nursing administration for district nursing and midwifery on the one hand and health visiting on the other and to appoint a Director of Nursing Services in the Health Department with responsibility for both. It was also decided to set up a middle management structure with five area nursing officers. At the time of writing these plans are in process of being implemented, Miss E. Search, formerly Superintendent Health Visitor, having been appointed the first Director of Nursing Services. The new structure should help the efficiency of the services, and their development locally in collaboration with general practitioners and hospitals, and should contribute towards future integration.

In April 1971 the County Council set up a comprehensive family planning service through the agency of the Family Planning Association and this has made a good beginning though it is to be expected that the use of it will increase substantially. It is now national policy to encourage family planning and the contribution which this can make to health and to family relationships, as well as the solution of some financial problems, is potentially large.

Planning continued for the provision of sites for gypsies under the Caravan Sites Act, 1968, and at the time of writing the prospects appear good for the establishment of the first two sites.

Experience with the health centres at Amesbury and Calne has been favourable and a number of others are planned. General practitioners have continued to play an increasing part in the County Council's services for pre-school children and the number who have attended the very successful short courses on development paediatrics at Urchfont Manor is now 47.

In general, the use of the health services and the pressure on them continued to increase. There were no very unusual public health problems during the year.

On the 28th of June responsibility for the mental health services of the County Council, which had been with the Social Services Committee since 1st January 1971, was transferred from the Health Department to the Social Services Department. The transfer was effected smoothly thanks to the co-operation between the departments, which promises well for the future. General information about the mental health services is given in the body of this report. The Health Committee had given them much consideration and esteem as an important section of the County Council's health services and I should like to express particular appreciation of the work of the staff concerned while they were members of the Health Department and to wish them well in the future.

In terms of national re-organisation, 1971 was marked by the publication in May of the Government's Consultative Document on National Health Service Re-organisation. A Study Group was also set up on the management structure of the future health service and a Working Party on collaboration between the National Health Service and local government after re-organisation. The reports of these working parties are still awaited but the White Paper on National Health Service re-organisation has now been published and legislation is expected in the next session of Parliament to bring together within the same administrative structure the three parts of the present National Health Service, including the services provided by County Councils and County Borough Councils as local health authorities, on 1st April, 1974, thus improving the likelihood of real integration.

Locally, joint liaison committees of officers from the three branches of the present service are being instituted for each future health area and each future region to provide information and advice for the shadow health authorities when these are set up in 1973. At the time of writing it is uncertain which area health authority will be responsible for the administration of the present Bath Clinical area, about which there has been much discussion but it seems clear that the clinical area will become a health district and will continue as an operational entity. The work connected with re-organisation, in addition to the normal work of the health services is increasing the work of many members of the staff of the Health Department and these activities will become intensified between now and 1974.

As usual, the staff of the Department have responded excellently to the demands made upon them for which I should like to express my warm appreciation. Thanks for their ready co-operation are due also to those who work in general practice, in the hospital service and to the other chief officers of the County Council.

C. D. L. LYCETT

Health Department,
County Hall,
TROWBRIDGE.

August, 1972.

Committees

The Committees of the County Council mainly concerned with public health during the year were :—

Health Committee

Education Committee (school health service and hygiene in schools).

Close liaison was also maintained with other committees, such as the Social Services Committee, and the County Medical Officer of Health acts as adviser on health matters to all committees of the Council.

Under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958, functions in respect of the following services are delegated to the Swindon Borough Council :—

Health Centres

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Vaccination and Immunisation

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Staff

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :—

C. D. L. Lycett, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :—

J. H. Whittles, T.D., M.D., B.S., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers:—

E. Hazel Williams, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

S. W. W. Terry, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, Swindon :—

J. Urquhart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Swindon :—

J. May, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers :—

W. E. Anwyl, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Highworth Rural District).

P. C. Barry, L.R.C.P. and S., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Devizes Borough and Devizes Rural District).

S. E. Cupples, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Warminster Urban District, Westbury Urban District, Warminster and Westbury Rural District). (Commenced duty 27.9.1971).

F. R. T. Hollins, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Salisbury City).

E. H. Lamb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural District).

F. J. G. Lishman, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.L.O., L.M.C.C.(Canada) (also Medical Officer of Health, Wilton Borough, Salisbury and Wilton Rural District, Mere and Tisbury Rural District).

J. Reynolds, M.C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Warminster Urban District, Westbury Urban District, Warminster and Westbury Rural District). (Retired 19.8.1971),

F. D. F. Steede, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Marlborough Borough, Amesbury Rural District, Pewsey Rural District, Marlborough and Ramsbury Rural District).

G. Wolfenden, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Melksham Urban District and Bradford and Melksham Rural District).

J. R. R. Wray, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (also Medical Officer of Health, Calne Borough Council, Chippenham Borough Council, Malmesbury Borough Council, Calne and Chippenham Rural District and Malmesbury Rural District).

Athene H. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced duty 10.1.72).

A. F. Fowler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

H. Margaret Hammond, M.B., Ch.B.

J. S. Harper, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Delia F. Morris, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Angela M. Pickrell (née Harris), M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31.1.71).

Psychiatrists (part-time) :—

R. F. Barbour, M.A., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

T. A. A. Hunter, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.

J. E. Oliver, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

K. C. P. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

M. C. C. Bird, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (South West Regional Hospital Board)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer :—

D. Middleton, L.D.S.

Area Dental Officer :—

W. A. Humpherson, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers and School Dental Officers :—

P. M. H. Balfe, B.D.S.
Patricia Ensum, L.D.S.
A. E. Fisher, B.D.S.
J. R. Green, B.D.S.
C. A. J. Heath, L.D.S.
Mrs. J. I. Heath, B.D.S. (commenced 13.9.1971).
I. Hopes, B.D.S.
P. R. I'Anson, L.D.S.
D. T. Lacey, B.D.S.
R. J. McFeat, L.D.S. (resigned 12.4.1971).
Mrs. E. B. Medley, L.D.S., B.D.S. (resigned 22.6.1971).
E. D. G. Medley, L.D.S., B.D.S., B.Sc.
C. J. Nash, L.D.S.
D. A. Newton, B.D.S. (resigned 31.7.1971).
A. B. Russell, B.D.S. (commenced 19.7.1971).
W. E. Starkey, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), (commenced 2.8.1971).
E. D. Whiteley, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.) (commenced 1.6.1971).

Dental Auxiliaries :—

Miss M. F. Chesters (commenced 1.11.1971).
Miss J. E. McKillop (commenced 6.9.1971).
Mrs. N. J. Spreadbury (née Robertson) (commenced 11.1.1971, resigned 30.9.1971).
Miss M. C. Wallace (commenced 6.9.1971).

Psychologists :—

C. S. Rushton, B.A.
R. C. S. Hamilton, M.A., Ed.B., B.Sc., B.Litt.

Chief Administrative Assistant :—

R. M. Bainton.

Superintendent Health Visitor :—

Miss E. Search, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Superintendent Nursing Officer :—

Miss M. K. J. Stephens, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

County Public Health Inspector :—

P. M. Ennis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

County Ambulance Officer :—

N. F. Russell.

Chief Chiropodist :—

C. L. Rees, S.R.Ch.

Hearing Therapists :—

D. Wilton Brown, B.A., Dip. Audiol.
R. Ap Harri (resigned 31.5.1971).

Vital Statistics

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate for 1971 (home population inc. Services) ... **489,370**
The figure for the previous year was (*not comparable with 1971) ... 500,400

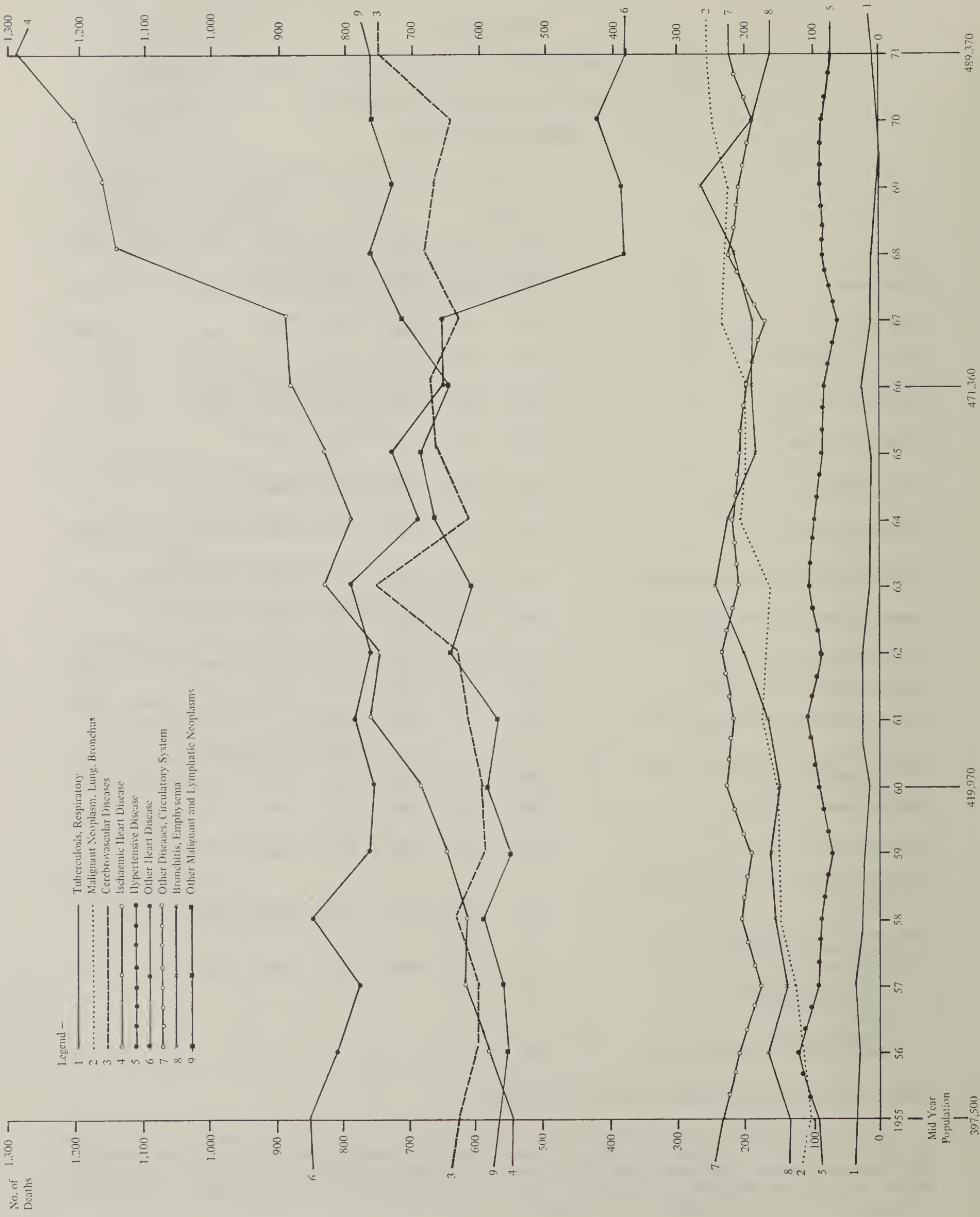
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Number		Rate for County		Rate for England and Wales		Rate for S.W. Standard Region	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
*Live Births	8,510	8,630	(Per 1,000 population) 17.4	17.2	16.0	16.0	—	16.12
*Still Births	104	102	(Per 1,000 population) 12.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	—	11.78
Total Live and Still Births	8,614	8,732	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegitimate Live Births	569	583	(Per cent of total live births) 5.0	6.67	8.0	8.0	—	—
Premature Live Births	552	547	(Per 1,000 live births) 64.8	63.5	—	—	—	—
Deaths (all ages)	5,152	5,053	(Per 1,000 population) 10.5	10.7	11.6	11.7	—	11.10
Deaths of Infants under one	148	154	(Per 1,000 population) 17.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	—	16.97
Deaths of Infants under one (Legitimate) ...	138	135	(Per 1,000 legitimate live births) 17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	—	—
Deaths of Infants under one (Illegitimate) ...	10	19	(Per 1,000 illegitimate live births) 18.0	33.0	24.0	26.0	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	90	102	(Per 1,000 live births) 11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	—	11.60
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	83	91	10.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	—	9.66
Deaths of Premature Infants under 4 weeks ...	58	78	6.81	9.05	—	—	—	—
Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)	101	193	(Per 1,000 live and still births) 21.0	22.0	22.0	23.0	—	21.00
Maternal Deaths (including abortions)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	0.18	—	—
*Deaths from cancer (all forms)	1,024	1,010	(Per 1,000 population) 2.10	2.10	2.40	2.39	—	—
*Deaths from cancer of lung and bronchus :—								
Male	213	212	0.53	0.50	0.63	0.62	—	—
Female	46	37						
*Deaths from certain infectious disease :—								
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	9	4	0.027	0.014	0.029	0.033	—	—
Tuberculosis (other)	4	3						
Diphtheria	—	—						
Meningococcal Infection	1	2						
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—						
Measles	—	—						
Whooping Cough	—	—						
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	10	7						

N.B. Throughout this report statistics for 1971 are in heavy type.

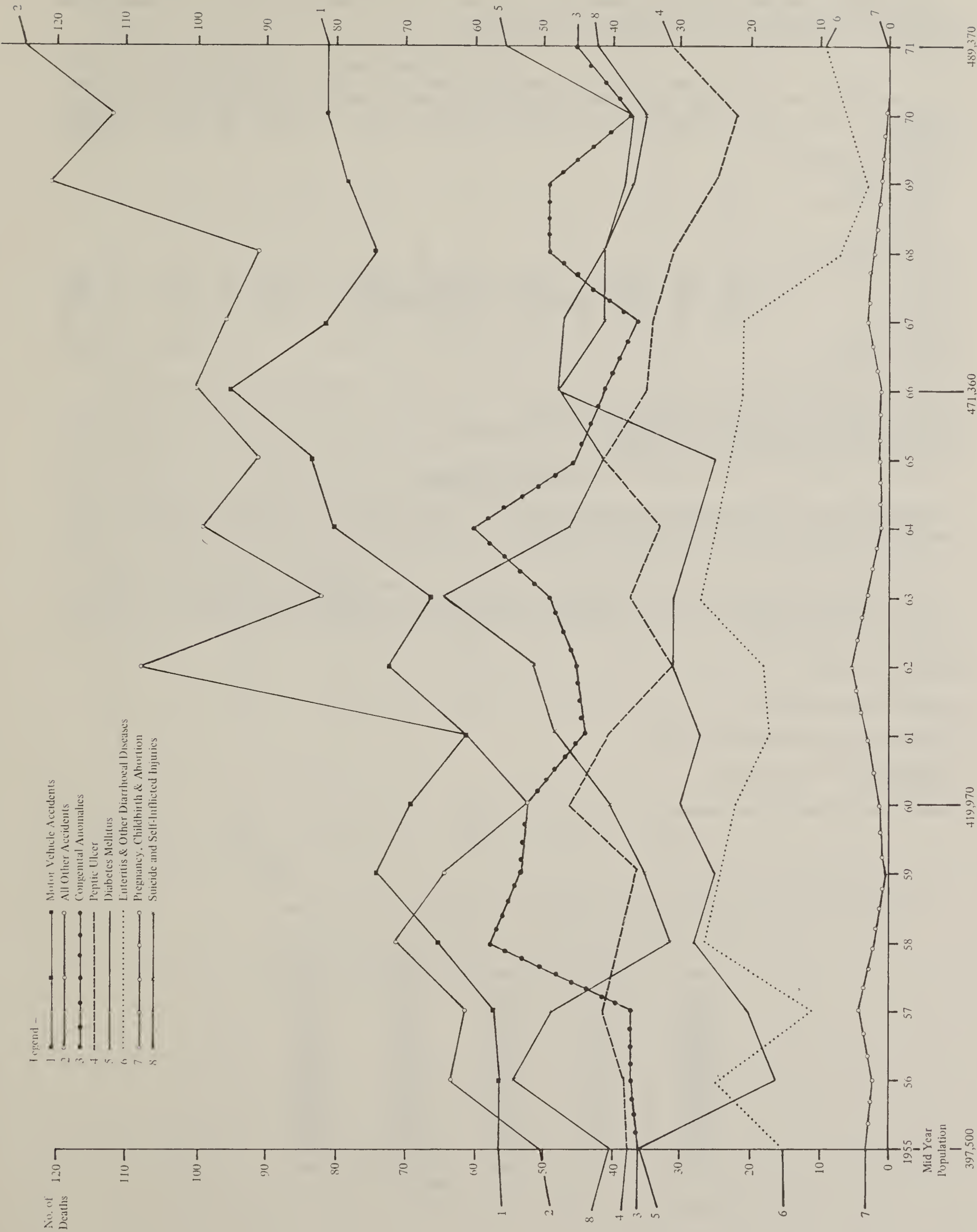
No comparisons should be made where rates or incidences are based on population estimates for the two years reported. The population estimates for 1970 are based on the 1966 sample census and are still to be corrected by the Registrar General in the light of the 1971 Census. The estimate given for mid-1971 makes allowances for known errors in the enumeration at the census and the time difference to the mid-year point. The statistics particularly affected are indicated by an asterisk (*).

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1955—1971



In 1968 there was a change in the definition and classification of some of these causes of death and the larger changes occurring between 1967 and 1969 should not be regarded as significant

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1955—1971



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INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the notifications during 1971 of the more important infectious diseases with comparative figures for the preceding years. The figures include non-civilians.

Disease	Total Notifications during													
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	539	426	276	151	163	132	153	165	91	155	85	106	91	79
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	10	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—
*Acute Meningitis	5	6	4	7	8	9	8	2	6	1	3	11	7	8
Acute Poliomyelitis :—														
Paralytic	9	11	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	1	—	5	4	—	—	5	2	5	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	—	7	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	318	274	353	203	40	263	176	117	83	214	142	54	67	109
Measles	5046	4697	332	9750	427	6192	2499	6487	3248	4178	1465	2386	2331	1995
Dysentery	261	267	882	132	186	379	192	312	222	399	198	266	636	48
Food Poisoning	62	62	39	29	38	110	31	6	21	54	45	91	38	50
†Leptospirosis												1	—	1
†Infective Jaundice											315	402	296	106
Diphtheria (Cutaneous)														1

*Shown as Meningococcol Infection up to and including 1968.
‡Became notifiable on 15 June 1968. †Notifiable from 1 October 1968.
No confirmed cases of poliomyelitis occurred in 1971.

VENEREAL DISEASE

During the year 1,329 Wiltshire patients attended treatment centres at Salisbury, Swindon, Bath, Southampton, Winchester and Bristol for the first time. The following table shows details.

Treatment Centres			Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Genital Infections	Other Conditions	Total
Royal United Hospital, Bath	...	...	1	59	119	193	372
Maudlin Street, Bristol	...	...		7	22	20	49
General Infirmary, Salisbury	...	...	2	35	167	88	292
44/46 Bullar Street, Southampton SO2 0NH				4	17	19	40
Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester	...	...			1	2	3
Seymour Clinic, Cricklade Road, Swindon				100	451	22	573
Totals			3	205	777	344	1329
						1121	

The totals of the cases in the foregoing table for previous years are shown below :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total new cases
1961	11	89	338	438
1962	12	123	382	517
1963	19	114	475	608
1964	7	102	405	514
1965	12	123	396	531
1966	9	93	406	508
1967	12	98	448	558
1968	20	161	631	812
1969	5	210	715	930
1970	16	194	943	1153
1971	3	205	777 344	1121 1329

The clinics at Bath, Salisbury and Swindon are those which treat the majority of Wiltshire patients, and health visitors continue to assist with the tracing of Wiltshire contacts or defaulters from the clinics at Bath and Salisbury.

Tracing a contact may prove very difficult as full details are not always given, and it may require more than one visit to persuade a contact to attend the clinic. Of the 24 cases referred during the year to the health visitors, 13 were traced and attended one of the clinics.

It has been found that, by taking a contact or defaulter by car to the clinic, the patient can be reassured, confidence established and in some cases, health guidance and advice can be given to help deal with particular problems.

Health Centres

(Section 21 National Health Service Act 1946)

Two new health centres which were opened at Amesbury and Calne in 1970 were in full operation during 1971.

In 1971/72 the Health Committee's Forward Capital Programme included the provision of a purpose built health clinic at Bradford-on-Avon and health centres at South Dorcan and Malmesbury, but owing to problems over agreement regarding sites, and in one case over agreement with the Department of Health on the plan, it was not possible for even one of these projects to be started in 1971. It is expected, however, that a start will be made in 1972/73 on the Bradford-on-Avon Clinic and the South Dorcan Health Centre, the former being ready to open in March 1974 and South Dorcan in October 1974.

In the remaining Forward Capital Programme up to 1975/76 there are two health clinics and 18 health centres, of which the following are at present being considered for a start in 1973/74 :— Westbury Clinic and health centres at Devizes, Malmesbury, Trowbridge (Silver Street Lane), Wilton and possibly at two of the following places :— Ludgershall, Wroughton and Codford.

Although the new Area Health Authority will become responsible as from April, 1974 for Health Centres and Clinics, it is intended by the County Council in the meantime to make as much progress as possible with those projects which have been placed in the Forward Capital Building Programme for a start in 1974 and afterwards.

**Care of Mothers and Young Children*

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The following table gives the number of deaths attributable to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion in the past ten years.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
County, excluding Swindon	3	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Swindon	Nil	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	3	5	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.37	0.58	0.33	0.21	0.21	0.11	0.34	0.23	0.21	Nil	Nil

The rates in this table are based on such small numbers that variations in them should be treated with reserve.

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

At the end of the year there were 118 child health clinics, 64 with a doctor attending and 54 attended by health visitors only. The following table gives aggregate figures, with those for 1970 in lighter type, of attendances at the centres.

	1970	1971
Total attendances during the year	96,257	93,537
Number of children who attended during the year	18,487	19,013
Number of new attenders (under one year of age at end of year) included above	7,436	7,179
Attennders (under one year of age at end of year) per 1,000 notified live births for the year	1,045	988

The use of the Mobile Centre has continued and it serves five villages.

It will be noted that the attendance of infants counted as first attendances is almost 100%. This is probably due to two factors, the first being the large number of service families spending some time in Wiltshire and then moving on elsewhere, and perhaps also secondly on account of difficulties experienced at clinics in keeping attendance registers in such a way that the attendances of infants counted as first attendances are in fact the first attendances of their lives at any child health clinic anywhere, viz. not merely the first attendance at the clinic concerned.

Progress continues to be made with the introduction of developmental paediatric examinations in child health clinics. During the year a total of 6,594 developmental paediatric examinations were made of 6,544 children as compared with 3,616 examinations of 3,297 children in 1970.

We continue to hold, at Urchfont Manor, one-week courses for doctors in developmental paediatrics and it is pleasing to note that 47 Wiltshire general practitioners have attended and 19 of them now act as medical officers at County Council clinics.

Arrangements were made for further courses to be held in 1972.

The sale of proprietary foods in child health clinics has been discontinued in all but 23 child health clinics in the County where there are special reasons for its retention.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

These classes are held at the following centres :—

Amesbury, Calne, Chippenham, Colerne R.A.F. Station, Corsham, Covingham, Devizes, Downton, Highworth, Lyneham, Marlborough, Melksham, Mere, Pewsey, Purton, Salisbury (St. Michael), Sherston, Stratton St. Margaret, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Wilton, Wootton Bassett, Wroughton.

During the year 1,197 classes were undertaken in preparation for child birth and 1,423 expectant mothers made 6,787 attendances at these classes, which included talks, films and demonstrations. The classes are organised and undertaken by the health visitors in conjunction with the local midwives and in co-operation with the maternity hospital units.

*The statistics under this section exclude the Borough of Swindon (unless specifically stated)

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT WELFARE FOODS

At the end of the year, Government Welfare Foods were being distributed from 95 clinics and 25 other centres (e.g. W.R.V.S. centres, Post Office Stores and private houses) excluding Swindon.

Issues of food for 1971 are shown in the following table together with those for the previous 5 years.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
National Dried Milk						
(full cream and half cream)	24,268	16,256	13,217	11,993	10,118	10,774
Cod Liver Oil	3,961	4,018	3,774	4,056	3,942	2,404
Vitamin A & D Tablets	4,665	4,595	3,963	4,512	5,306	4,382
Orange Juice	47,480	65,389	64,611	86,220	97,223	102,751
Children's Vitamin drops	—	—	—	—	—	8,308

(These amounts do not include issues made in the Borough of Swindon, although these were accounted for centrally in the County Health Department).

Emergency needs are met by transfers arranged within the County from headquarters.

It will be noted that children's vitamin drops were introduced during 1971. These are intended to replace cod liver oil and orange juice which are being issued only while stocks last. There was a reduction in cod liver oil issues in 1971. Although there was an increase in issues of orange juice, it was less than in the previous two years. The decision to withdraw orange juice was not made until towards the end of the year.

The distribution of welfare foods continues to be carried out mostly by voluntary helpers whom I should like to thank for their valuable assistance. The total value of money collected for foods issued during the year was £8,520.24.

FAMILY PLANNING

For the first quarter of the year, the County Council continued to support the Family Planning Association's service, meeting the cost of examinations, advice, treatment and supplies for those with medical need and refunding the cost of hire of accommodation with heating, lighting and cleaning for the clinics. Similar support was given to the Trowbridge Family Planning Service until 31st May, 1971.

With effect from 1st April, 1971, the Family Planning Association agreed to act as agent for the Wiltshire County Council, at clinics situated at Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Marlborough, Salisbury, Swindon and Warminster. The Trowbridge Family Planning Service made a similar agreement with effect from 1st June, 1971.

Under the new service, all persons attending the clinics receive examination and family planning advice free of charge (Category 'B' cases in the following table). Those who require contraception for medical reasons or have a special and serious social need combined with financial hardship, receive supplies or appliances free of charge also (Category 'A' cases in the following table).

A small number of Wiltshire residents attended clinics in Bath and Gloucestershire for which claims for fees were met. In the case of Dorset, the numbers of Wiltshire/Dorset residents attending clinics across the mutual border are about equal and a reciprocal agreement has been made on a 'knock for knock' basis.

Domiciliary family planning continued to be a direct service by the Health Department. There was only one case in which it was used ; those known to us whose needs it was designed to meet were persuaded to attend clinics.

The number of new patients for whom responsibility for fees for treatment and supplies was accepted during the first three months of 1971 amounted to twelve.

Clinic	No. of persons attending in 1971 (from 1 April 71)			No. of attendances in 1971 (whole year)
	Category A		Cateogry B	
	Medical	Socially necessitous		
CALNE	4	nil	160	371
CHIPPENHAM	22	15	613	1,980
DEVIZES	3	nil	140	285
MARLBOROUGH	2	4	95	360
SALISBURY	22	nil	1,044	2,412
SWINDON	7	19	1,581	6,015
TROWBRIDGE (from 1 June 71)	nil	1	286	1,056
WARMINSTER	10	2	266	676
BATH	8	nil	56	nil
CIRENCESTER	nil	nil	19	nil
Total	78	41	4,260	13,155

SCREENING TESTS

(a) for hearing loss

Health visitors continue to undertake screening tests on babies at the age of six to seven months, and when any hearing loss is suspected, further investigation is arranged. During the year 5,262 tests were made, and 72 infants referred by health visitors for the hearing therapist, (additional to those referred from the " At Risk " register, and those direct from child health clinics).

(b) for phenylketonuria

Routine tests were arranged, in collaboration with the hospital and laboratory services, for this rare condition which leads to mental subnormality unless discovered and treated early.

During the year the Guthrie blood test was applied to infants at the age of seven days, liaison being maintained with each hospital maternity department so that, particularly for infants leaving hospital at about the seventh day, there is a clear understanding as to whether the samples will be taken by the hospital staff or by the County health visitor in the child's home. During the year health visitors took samples from 3,575 infants.

During the year one positive case of phenylketonuria was discovered compared with one in 1970 and one in 1969.

DAY CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

This scheme of assistance by the County Council with the cost of day care for children in certain defined priority groups, although the responsibility of the Social Services Committee from the beginning of the year, continued to be administered by the Health Department throughout 1971, during which 34 children were placed in private nurseries or with private minders. The priority reasons for their need were as follows :—

	1970	1971
1. Children of unsupported mothers who must work	13	4
2. Other one-parent children in need of care	1	2
3. Mother's illness	—	3
4. Mothers incapable of giving the child adequate care	5	3
5. Day care to prevent the breakdown of the mother or the break-up of the family	—	8
6. Home conditions a hazard to the child's welfare	1	4
7. Health and welfare seriously affected by lack of play opportunities	2	5
8. Continuing disability of body, intellect or personality interfering with child's develop- ment	4	5

PERINATAL MORTALITY AND CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

The perinatal mortality rate (based on stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week) is an indicator of the effectiveness of ante-natal care and obstetrics, and the following tables show the situation in the County since 1965 :—

Year		Total Births	No. of stillbirths	No. of Deaths of infants under 1 week	Total Deaths of Infants under 1 week and stillbirths combined	Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births
1965	County	9,278	143	105	248	26.73
	County, excluding Swindon	7,208	110	83	193	26.77
	Swindon	2,070	33	22	55	26.57
	England and Wales	865,526	13,829	9,732	23,561	26.9
1966	County	8,990	132	105	237	26.36
	County, excluding Swindon	7,188	94	81	175	24.34
	Swindon	1,872	38	24	62	33.1
	England and Wales	862,163	13,206	9,447	22,653	26.3
1967	County	8,685	136	91	227	26.14
	County, excluding Swindon	7,018	100	67	167	23.7
	Swindon	1,667	36	24	60	35.9
	England and Wales	844,400	12,528	8,947	21,475	25.4
1968	County	8,640	123	86	209	24.2
	County, excluding Swindon	6,978	92	68	160	22.9
	Swindon	1,662	31	18	49	29.4
	England and Wales	822,000	12,000	8,600	20,600	25.0
1969	County	8,877	120	72	192	22.0
	County, excluding Swindon	7,281	97	59	156	21.0
	Swindon	1,596	23	13	36	23.0
	England and Wales	808,204	10,662	8,232	18,894	23.0
1970	County	8,732	102	91	193	22.0
	County, excluding Swindon	7,117	83	71	154	21.6
	Swindon	1,513	19	20	39	25.0
	England and Wales	794,823	10,341	8,328	18,669	23.0
1971	County	8,614	104	83	187	22.0
	County, excluding Swindon	7,143	89	65	154	21.0
	Swindon	1,471	15	18	33	22.0
	England and Wales	793,063	9,898	7,750	17,648	22.0

The following tables give information about premature births and the mortality rate up to 28 days :—

Year	Premature live births				Deaths of premature babies within 28 days, of which the number shown in italics occurred within 24 hrs.	
	Swindon	Rate per 1,000 live births	Remainder of County	Rate per 1,000 live births	Swindon	Remainder of County
1962	132	66.2	373	58.3	13 <i>7</i>	39 <i>30</i>
1963	134	65.5	406	59.5	18 <i>8</i>	55 <i>19</i>
1964	162	76.1	468	65.7	21 <i>11</i>	66 <i>47</i>
1965	109	54.0	399	56.2	11 <i>9</i>	62 <i>28</i>
1966	142	77.4	398	56.6	20 <i>15</i>	57 <i>27</i>
1967	126	77.2	438	63.3	16 <i>12</i>	52 <i>27</i>
1968	115	71.7	422	60.2	18 <i>11</i>	45 <i>11</i>
1969	144	92.5	463	63.5	13 <i>8</i>	<i>47</i> <i>5</i>
1970	109	72.0	453	63.7	22 <i>10</i>	56 <i>23</i>
1971	109	76.1	456	62.8	12 <i>9</i>	58 <i>33</i>

The following analysis refers to babies in the whole County who were prematurely born at home or in a hospital :—

Year	Born at home or in a nursing home						Born in hospital		
	Total	Transferred to hospital	Died in hospital within 28 days		Died at home within 28 days		Total	Died within 28 days	
1962	75	19	2	1	2	2	430	48	34
1963	110	24	8	3	3	1	430	62	23
1964	90	25	2	2	4	4	540	81	52
1965	45	20	2	1	3	2	508	68	34
1966	27	14	3	1	Nil	Nil	513	74	41
1967	32	3	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	532	66	38
1968	23	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	537	63	22
1969	22	2	1	Nil	2	Nil	585	57	13
1970	31	7	Nil	Nil	3	1	531	75	33
1971	14	4	2	2	3	1	552	53	30

The figures in italics show the deaths of premature babies within 24 hours, which are included.

Oxygen cots for conveyance of premature or other babies to hospital are kept at the Trowbridge, Chippenham Salisbury, Swindon and Warminster ambulance stations and were used on 35 occasions during 1971.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

The following figures show the number of births out of wedlock in the County including Swindon Borough, the number of women assisted by the Diocesan moral welfare workers under the arrangements for the care of unmarried mothers and their infants, and the number admitted to mother and baby homes since 1962.

Year	No.					<i>Illegitimate Percentage Live Births</i>	No. Assisted	<i>Admitted to Mother and Baby Homes</i>
1962	...	...	...	...	407	4.78	279	73
1963	...	...	...	...	489	5.51	287	80
1964	...	...	...	...	506	5.47	369	89
1965	...	...	...	...	571	6.25	375	112
1966	...	...	...	...	582	6.57	320	73
1967	...	...	...	...	596	6.97	376	104
1968	...	...	...	...	541	6.35	333	100
1969	...	...	...	...	582	6.64	277	51
1970	...	...	...	...	583	6.67	300	64
1971	...	...	...	...	569	6.68	257	62

The County Council continued their financial assistance to the Salisbury Diocesan Social Welfare Council and the Bristol Diocesan Association for Family Welfare. The two organisations' field workers provide the skilled help for unmarried mothers and their children ; the Superintendent Health Visitor acted as liaison officer with the organisations whose social workers co-operate closely with the health visitors and other social workers on the County staff.

The Salisbury Diocesan Social Welfare Council continue to run two mother and baby homes in the County, one at Devizes, and one at Beckingsale House, Salisbury. The former is in premises provided by the County Council but staffed by the Diocesan Social Welfare Council.

The following table shows the number of births out of wedlock to women under 21 years of age assisted by moral welfare workers.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Under 16 years of age	21	22	11	19	22	23	22	14	16	17
16 to 18 years of age	64	75	80	81	58	95	109	84	84	87
18 to 21 years of age	90	93	126	162	137	151	112	98	110	77

During the year there were 54 admissions to the Devizes Hostel, for 29 of which the Health Committee was financially responsible and Swindon Borough Health Committee 3 ; there were a further 8 admissions to other homes at the Council's expense, including 7 to Beckingsale House, Salisbury.

The future use of the Devizes Hostel was the subject, during the year, of consultation with the Salisbury Diocesan Social Welfare Council. It was decided to plan for 80% occupancy of the Hostel, the remainder of the accommodation being made available for special needs of unmarried mothers who wish to keep their babies and who are not able to find suitable employment and accommodation for themselves and their children. Accommodation would also be provided for mothers with young babies who have left their husband or co-habitee and are in need of social work support, and also for girls exposed to moral danger.

The services for unmarried mothers and their children continued to be administered by the Health Department, on behalf of the Social Services Committee, throughout 1971.

CHILDREN SUBJECT TO ASSAULT OR WITH UNEXPLAINED INJURIES

During the year 16 children were found to have had injuries inflicted on them in their own homes.

Ten of these children were admitted to hospital with injuries, which included multiple fractures and multiple bruises. In addition, one child aged two years and ten months died due to asphyxia, the result of inhalation of vomit and the mother was found guilty of cruelty. Another child aged three months died of asphyxia, the result of inhalation of vomit and early respiratory infection ; the death was accidental but there were also present fractures of the right leg, right arm and ribs. Of these 16 children, 8 were boys and ages at the time of first known injury ranged from 1 month to 6 years. Six of the 16 children belonged to service families.

***REPORT OF CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER, 1971**

Mr. D. Middleton, L.D.S.

The improved staffing position towards the end of the year, especially with our dental auxiliaries, has made it possible to increase the number of children and mothers examined and treated during the year, although I regret that, with the increasing demand for treatment from schoolchildren, it has still not been possible to reopen the toddlers' good dental health clinics.

The statistics attached to this report reveal that well over half the children examined required treatment and even more distressingly that they required the extraction of six hundred teeth !

No new dental clinics were opened during the year, but the appointment of an additional dental officer enabled better examination and treatment facilities to be provided in the Malmesbury area.

Once again I should like to thank the health visitors for their invaluable help with dental health education.

**DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT**

<i>Number of Visits for Treatment during year</i>										<i>Children 0—4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	353
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	580
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	933
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course											
commenced during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	15
Treatment provided during year :—											
Number of fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	734
Teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,244	624
Teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	176
General anaesthetics given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	16
Emergency visits by patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	104
Patients X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	72
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth											
(Prophylaxis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	169
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	—
Teeth root filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
Inlays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Crowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Number of courses of treatment completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	203
<i>Prosthetics</i>											
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
Patients supplied with other dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33
<i>Anaesthetics</i>											
General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
<i>Inspections</i>											
Number of patients given first inspections during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	273
Number of patients above who require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	267
Number of patients above who were offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	266

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

**Midwifery*

STAFF

The number of practising midwives in the area at the end of the year was as follows :—

Domiciliary midwives	(a) employed by County Council ...	60	60
	(b) Hospital Management Committee ...	4	3
Hospital Midwives		116	89
Midwives in private practice (including those in nursing homes)	... —	—	1
		180	153

(The figures in light type are those for 1970)

WORK UNDERTAKEN

The following table gives a summary of the work done during the year by all midwives in the County, excluding Swindon.

Category	Home Confinements								Confinements in Hospitals and Nursing Homes			
	Doctor not booked				Doctor booked							
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present	Totals							
County Council Midwives	2	5	23	25	38	36	271	399	334	465	61	—
Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	—	1	—	14	17	152	97	167	114	4,452	4,664
Private Midwives ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	5	24	25	52	53	423	496	501	579	4,513	4,664
	GRAND TOTAL										5,014	5,243

In addition to the figures given in the above table County Council midwives were asked to attend 2,641 women discharged from maternity hospitals before the tenth day.

The changing pattern in midwifery is shown by the following figures :—

Year	Total Births	Home confinement		Hospital confined		Early discharges	
		No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of hospital confined
1956	4,585	1,608	39.8%	2,759	60.2%	176	6.3%
1961	4,965	1,618	32.5%	3,347	67.5%	567	16.3%
1966	5,644	1,368	24%	4,296	76%	1,857	38.3%
1969	4,924	676	13.8%	4,248	86.2%	2,274	46%
1970	5,243	579	11%	4,664	89%	2,449	52%
1971	5,014	562	11.2%	4,452	88.8%	2,641	59%

Although the fall in the number and percentage of patients delivered at home continues, the actual number of patients attended by midwives in 1971 was at least 3,300, and at least 24,000 visits were paid by midwives. Of the 2,641 mothers transferred home early, 444 (17%) were discharged on the first or second day and 1,721 (64.5%) were discharged between three and seven days. The skills of a midwife are needed to help all these mothers and babies in the early post-natal period. Figures show that 40% of the mothers are aged 20-25 and 12½% are 19 or under when they are delivered, so they are young and often have little experience with new babies, and may have few relations close at hand to support them and rely heavily on the midwife in the first few days at home.

The short-stay unit at the Maternity Hospital, Swindon, where mothers are admitted for delivery by the domiciliary midwife and returned home an average of eight hours later, and an arrangement whereby the midwives in Salisbury City take some patients to Odstock for delivery and then home again immediately afterwards for nursing care, indicate ways in which co-operation between hospital and domiciliary services can take place.

In spite of the falling number of deliveries conducted by midwives, eight of whom did not deliver a single baby during the year, many find quite considerable satisfaction in the care of mothers and babies and enjoy this aspect of their work as nurse/midwives. Many have expressed concern at the possibility of having to relinquish this work if it becomes necessary under future reorganisation plans.

In many areas, midwives attend general practitioners' own ante-natal sessions or carry out some ante-natal visits for them, and it would be a pity if this good relationship was lost, as the midwife should be a member of the community health team.

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

**Health Visiting*

STAFF

The following table shows the development of the service since 1953 and at the end of the year there were several vacancies on the establishment for health visitors.

Year	Establishment of qualified full-time staff at end of year (County area, excluding Swindon)
1953	24
1958	37
1963	63
1965	73
1966	78
1967	80
1968	84
1969	85
1970	87
1971	89*

*Includes one Geriatric Health Visitor, a joint appointment with the Swindon Hospital Management Committee.

No new health visitor assistants commenced duty during 1971 ; a total of twenty-one being employed at the end of the year.

WORK UNDERTAKEN

The following table gives a summary of the visits undertaken by the health visitors during 1971 with figures for 1970 in light type.

Number of Children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 but under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- hold	Other cases	Grand Total of Domi- ciliary visits
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	
27,365 28,199	1,934 1,831	3,282 3,269	7,610 7,338	29,427 32,062	23,544 25,043	33,439 33,060	851 573	31,921 24,136	122,464 118,143

The table excludes school nursing visits.

The number of live births (excluding Swindon) corrected according to domicile was 7,054. The figure for 1970 was 7,117.

Health visitors continue to devote a considerable amount of time to the home help service, and during the year paid 4,321 visits, compared with 4,369 in the previous year.

Six health visitors regularly gave field work instruction to trainees and students from colleges and authorities outside Wiltshire.

Health visitors attended refresher courses outside the County.

The assistants during the year undertook about 64,651 routine visits in connection with the home help service, about 29,213 of these being visits to households of patients receiving the service. In addition 13,455 visits were paid to other homes regarding general care of the elderly, chiropody, school-children, and mothers and young children. They also attended some 1,281 clinic sessions.

*The statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon (unless specifically stated).

GENERAL

With complete attachment to practices, the extent of the health visitor's work in co-operation with the general practitioners continues to develop most satisfactorily giving more satisfaction to the staff as well as better service to the public.

The hospital liaison scheme now includes all hospitals and the health visitor allocated undertakes weekly visits to the hospital to which she is attached. This scheme has been very much welcomed by the geriatric units in the County whose staff have been most co-operative so that a good relationship has been established. An appointment has been made jointly with the Hospital Management Committee, of a geriatric health visitor for the Stratton/Swindon area, the health visitor working in close collaboration with the Stratton unit geriatrician at the St. Margaret's Hospital unit, the general practitioners and the health visitors ; this is working successfully.

Health education continues to expand in various fields and the demand for this service in schools taxes the staff available to give the time required for preparation and teaching. The General Nursing Council's new syllabus, which includes a six weeks community care option for student nurses, has considerably augmented the amount of time and the number of student days on the district with the health visitors. This has been assisted by a health visitor who is a field work instructor encouraging liaison between her colleagues, the students and the hospital tutors. This also has strengthened and developed hospital liaison.

The following table shows the average population per health visitor, with figures for previous years :—

County (excluding Swindon)			
Year	Estimated Population, Mid-Year	Establishment of Health Visitors	Average Population per Health Visitor
1957	327,400	31	10,561
1958	326,040	37	8,811
1959	329,340	48	6,861
1960	333,100	56	5,948
1961	338,690	61	5,552
1962	344,700	61	5,650
1963	351,110	63	5,573
1964	359,640	65	5,533
1965	366,420	73	5,019
1966	372,940	78	4,772
1967	381,160	80	4,764
1968	392,410	84	4,671
1969	398,640	85	4,689
1970	402,290	87	4,624
1971	398,700	88	4,531

TRAINING SCHEME

Four students completed training and filled vacancies in the establishment in July. Six trainee health visitors commenced qualification courses in the Autumn under the County scheme.

“ AT RISK ” REGISTER

At the end of the year the names of 3,140 children were contained in the register of children who had been subject to certain adverse influences in prenatal, perinatal or postnatal life. All were under the age of two with the exception of 20 children who were retained on the register for further observation before either removal from the register or transfer to the register of handicapped children and 38 awaiting further reports from health visitors.

During the year, 2,274 children were added to the register, including 1,810 children born in 1971, a small number born in 1969 and 1970 and children who had moved into Wiltshire from other counties and abroad. One thousand four hundred and sixty-eight children were removed from the register in 1971, mainly at the age of two years, as being considered no longer at risk, a further 662 left the County or were adopted, 54 were transferred to the register of children with handicapping conditions, and 77 children had died.

The children now on the “ at risk ” register are visited by health visitors at three months, six months, one year, one and a half years and two years.

The following is an analysis of the “ at risk ” categories for which children were registered from 1965 onwards :—

<i>Family History</i>						1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Family history of deafness	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	53	44	32	24	14
Parental diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	52	30	30	32	13
Congenital abnormality in parents or siblings				...	...	5	12	77	77	86	78	77
<i>Pre-natal</i>												
Rubella in early pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	17	13	9	8	4
Other virus infections in early pregnancy	...	...	...			—	2	10	7	1	—	3
Toxaemia in pregnancy of a degree necessitating hospital admission						75	120	440	433	376	311	272
Toxaemia in pregnancy of a degree necessitating induction of labour or caesarean section												
<i>Perinatal</i>												
Premature birth—Birth weight 5½ lbs., or less, Gestation 36 weeks or less—birth weight 5½ lbs. or less, Gestation more than 36 weeks	...	...	...	...		160	216	399	371	X	X	X
Premature birth—Birth weight 4 lbs. 6 oz. or less. Gestation 36 weeks or less	...	...	...	...	...	X	—	X	X	244	222	212
Small weight relative to duration of pregnancy. Gestation more than 36 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	X	X	X	X	180	197	289
Postmature birth (i.e. 42 weeks or more)	...	...	...			—	—	219	171	229	213	165
Prolonged or difficult labour	...	...	...	...	...	160	302	587	566	X	X	X
Prolonged labour associated with foetal distress	...	...				X	X	X	X	304	100	90
Difficult labour—unplanned caesarean section, forceps delivery with foetal distress, etc.	...	...	...	...		X	X	X	X	252	578	611
Anoxia	...	...	...	...	...	15	37	216	221	187	147	225
Neonatal jaundice and rhesus incompatibility (including exchange transfusion)	...	...	...	...	...	50	86	79	34	46	37	45
Convulsions, syanotic attacks	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	16	6	7	3	3
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	2	—	1
Presence of congenital abnormalities, with possibility of others						29	53	100	110	112	77	119
<i>Postnatal</i>												
Meningitis or encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	—	—	—	1
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Mental backwardness	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	—	—	1	—

X = revision of categories 1969

X = revision of categories 1969

These figures are larger than the number of children on the “ At Risk ” register since some children fall into more than one category.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

As from 1st January, 1964, a scheme was introduced nationally for the notification of children born with congenital malformations apparent at birth.

During the year 120 children with such malformations were reported and the following is an analysis of the total of 143 malformations notified (one child may have more than one defect) :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Central Nervous System ...	52	34	48	40	33	50	34	37
Eye and Ear ...	13	4	4	5	1	4	4	1
Alimentary System ...	25	20	21	13	19	13	27	24
Heart and Great Vessels ...	14	11	1	8	5	10	4	3
Respiratory System ...	8	—	5	—	—	2	4	1
Uro-genital System ...	20	15	14	7	12	17	15	20
Limbs ...	67	75	69	57	43	55	57	46
Other Skeletal ...	7	5	2	3	1	8	2	1
Other Systems ...	15	10	3	11	9	17	11	3
Other Malformations ...	10	12	5	3	6	6	3	7
	231	186	172	147	129	182	161	143

The notification scheme was introduced following the demonstration of the effects of the drug thalidomide and suspicions of other drugs, which helped to demonstrate the need for a continued record of at least the major abnormalities detectable at birth.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The following table shows the volume of work undertaken during the year by the health visitors who continue to devote a considerable amount of time to helping families with seriously unsatisfactory conditions.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of families in list at end of year ...	123	110	125	111	115	111
Number added to list during year ...	13	23	26	18	23	27
Number removed from list (improved) during year	8	24	7	28	14	22
Number departed from County during year ...	8	11	4	4	5	9
Number removed from list (evicted and children in care) ...	3	1	—	—	—	—

One special home help only has been employed during the year, in the Trowbridge area. Eleven families were assisted by the one whole-time special home help, and in addition specially selected part-time home helps assisted 13 problems families. Since the service started in 1955, 179 families have been helped with 288 periods of service.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health visitors hold a key position in health education work and the subject is dealt with separately in the following section.

Health Education

During 1971 the range of the programme by health visitors undertaking health education has continued to progress. There is a heavy demand for parentcraft classes for the expectant mother and 1,271 of these were held during the year in conjunction with maternity hospitals and district midwives. Talks by health visitors were given as follows :

	1970	1971
1. Parentcraft in schools	748	715
2. Community health and personal relationship talks.	468	460
3. Health talks in schools	457	338
4. Child care and community health talks to training and further education colleges	225	86
5. Health talks and group discussions in C.W.C.'s.	345	367
6. Discussion groups and films to mothers' clubs and parents' groups	137	123
7. Health talks to the branches of voluntary organisations and over 60's	94	187
8. Health talks to youth clubs and factories	57	29
Total sessions ...	2,531	2,305

Parentcraft classes range from a series of talks to the 13—15 years old groups to those for examination of the National Association of Maternal and Child Care Certificate open to boys and girls. A two year Certificate of Secondary Education course in child care and home nursing is in progress as well as personal relationships and community care. Subjects include family relationships, child care and development, prevention of disease, safety education, leisure and pleasure activities and personal responsibilities.

In junior schools the health visitors' programme varies from a talk once a term on Personal Hygiene to a Course on Human Biology, Anatomy and Sex Education. All school health education is carried out at the request of the Heads of the schools.

During the year we acquired ' Suzy,' a life size model of a twelve year old girl, which is now of much help in illustrating talks on the dangers of smoking ; ' Suzy ' smokes real cigarettes nonchalantly and the " lungs," being glass bottles, can be removed and used as a visual aid to demonstrate the tar stains deposited in the tubes and lungs as a result of smoking. The model is primarily used for demonstrations in junior schools but has also appeared in some senior schools.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Awards, Red Cross and St. John Certificate Courses are a few of the methods by which Health Education is unknowingly accepted by the young adult.

Pre-retirement courses sponsored by factories in conjunction with Trowbridge College of Further Education are now in progress and are proving a successful venture in giving adults' health education to large groups.

Student nurses, pupil midwives and others requiring experience with health visitors and district nursing sisters became much more numerous during the year. This was in anticipation of the new G.N.C. syllabus commencing in 1974 giving hospital staffs a community option during training.

SMOKERS HEALTH CLINICS

Smokers Health Clinics which were first opened in Wiltshire in 1963, continued at Melksham, Trowbridge, Salisbury and Warminster during 1971 as and when applications for appointments were received. Thirty-three new patients attended during the year (19 men 14 women). Each patient receives a personal consultation with the doctor and advice is given according to the particular needs. Twenty-nine people completed the course during the year, and the results are analysed below.

As long as requests for appointments are received, it is considered worthwhile continuing the service so that assistance may be offered to those who desire to give up smoking, and for their health education value.

	1970	1971	1963-71
Ceased smoking	6	1	83
Reduced to five or less daily ...	3	2	25
Reduced to ten or less daily ...	21	18	154
Changed to pipe	1	1	15
Benefited by course	31	22	277
Achieved no real reduction ...	15	7	70
	46	29	347

It has not been possible to assess accurately the long term results because of the difficulty in obtaining information from many of the persons concerned. The relapse rate is reckoned to be at least 50%.

**Home Nursing*

At the end of the year there were 90 home nurses, 20 being engaged whole-time on this service, and eleven half-time nursing ancillaries.

The following table shows work done during 1971 with figures for 1970 in lighter type.

	Medical	Surgical	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals
Number of cases attended	4,220	1,758	217	320	6,515
	3,694	1,348	167	248	5,457
Number of Visits Paid	105,986	30,409	1,311	8,606	146,312
	96,664	26,400	1,037	9,521	133,622

Of the 6,515 persons nursed, 145 were under five and 4,023, 61.5%, were over 65. The total of 146,312 visits is an increase of 9% on 1970, and is the highest number of visits ever paid by Wiltshire nurses, and this has been done with a minimum increase in staff during the year.

The 13% increase in the number of surgical patients attended, and the 15% increase in visits, reflect the current trend for the transfer of patients from the hospital much sooner after operation to the care of the district nurse, who will often remove the sutures and keep the patient under supervision until the wound is healed. These patients require sterile dressings, and the supply of pre-sterilised surgical dressings for this purpose was introduced on a small scale and will be extended this year.

The five-day surgical ward at Swindon has established a good pattern for liaison between ward sisters and district nurses, and plans were prepared to implement this further in the main block of the Princess Margaret Hospital in January 1972.

Many district nurses visit surgeries regularly to discuss patients with doctors, and some carry out treatments there which save them home visits. In 1971 more than 2,043 visits were made to surgeries, and the nurses who regularly carry out treatments there gave these on 2,622 occasions.

In all, the nurses attended in some way to a patient on 151,255 occasions.

The nursing auxiliaries are invaluable, and 33 nurses benefited by having a share of their services. As the home nursing services expand, there will be an increasing need for these useful members of staff to relieve the nurses of many of the visits involving the toilet and hygiene of patients which do not require the skill of a qualified nurse.

The training of home nurses for the National Certificate of District Nursing continued, with the third course being held in the autumn. Since the County Council became a Training Authority for practical work in 1968, and for the full training in October 1969, 39 nurses have successfully taken the course. Over 50% of the present members of staff in post now hold this certificate, or were Queen's Nurses on appointment.

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

**Immunisation*

It will be noted from the following table that by the end of 1971 88.5% of children born in 1970 had completed a primary course of immunisation against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus ; this is an improvement on the figure obtained by the end of 1970 for children born in 1969 and the figure of 90.3% of 1969 children born is a similar improvement. (It should be noted that this percentage is not an entirely true state but is the figure obtained by taking the number of immunisations given by the end of the year in Wiltshire to children born in the previous year and expressing it as a percentage of the number of Wiltshire children born alive in that previous year with no correction made for child population movement in and out of the County. This figure although computed by the method which was required by the Department of Health in returns of work may, however, on the above account be at variance with the true immunisation state viz: the percentage immunised of the actual number of children in the age group resident in Wiltshire on the last day of the year, and irrespective of whether their immunisations were done in Wiltshire or elsewhere).

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

										Children under 16 vaccinated in year		
										1969	1970	1971
No. of primary vaccinations undertaken by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,965	4,124	3,492
No. of re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	434	386
TOTALS										4,552	4,558	3,878
No. of primary vaccinations of children under age 5 (also included above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,638	3,926	3,305
No. of children under 2 years vaccinated, expressed as percentage of live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.7	46.0	39.4

In September, following acceptance by the Department of Health and Social Security of the recommendations of the Smallpox Vaccination Sub-Committee that vaccination against smallpox need not now be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood, the County Council decided that its future policy would be in accordance with these recommendations and the computer produced appointments for smallpox vaccination to be given by general medical practitioners were discontinued.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

						PRIMARY		REINFORCING	
						1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of immunisations undertaken by :—	...	...	...	...	...				
County Council Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	3,034	3,459	4,358	7,041
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	3,880	2,949	5,828	4,937
TOTALS						6,914	6,408	10,186	11,978

Combined immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was provided unless separate immunisation was desired by the parent or required for medical reasons.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

						PRIMARY		REINFORCING	
						1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of immunisations undertaken by :—	...	...	...	...	...				
County Council Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	2,828	3,339	1,921	2,444
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	3,770	2,864	2,255	1,830
TOTALS						6,598	6,203	4,176	4,274

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

						PRIMARY		REINFORCING	
						1970	1971	1970	1971
No. of immunisations undertaken by :—	...	...	...	...	...				
County Council Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	3,035	3,474	4,365	7,065
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	4,107	3,131	6,569	5,652
TOTALS						7,142	6,607	10,934	12,717

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST MEASLES

					1969	1970	1971
No. of immunisations undertaken by :—							
County Council medical officers ...					2,368	2,810	3,303
General practitioners					1,926	4,233	2,649
TOTAL ...					4,294	7,043	5,952

Measles vaccine was again readily available throughout the year but whilst the number of children immunised against measles by the County Council medical officers rose by approximately four hundred and fifty, the number of children immunised by general medical practitioners fell by some sixteen hundred, giving an overall decrease of one thousand and ninety one below the previous year. Further measures have been taken to publicise to parents the availability of measles immunisation for their children.

The following table summarises the work of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles undertaken during the year.

					Children born in years					Totals
					Before 1956	1956 —61	1962 —66	1967	1968	
PRIMARY	Diphtheria only				—	2	5	—	—	7
	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined				—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tetanus only				107	45	38	6	4	206
	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus combined				—	8	26	14	46	6,203
	Diphtheria and Tetanus combined				—	14	94	13	17	198
	Measles				—	37	431	273	415	5,952
TOTALS ...					107	106	594	306	482	12,566
REINFORCING	Diphtheria only				—	8	5	—	1	14
	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined				—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tetanus only				325	178	195	25	19	753
	Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus combined				—	26	283	70	172	4,274
	Diphtheria and Tetanus combined				1	108	4,986	1,619	104	7,690
TOTALS ...					326	320	5,469	1,714	295	12,731

As a further guide to the immunisation state, by the end of 1971 immunisations against diphtheria (and this would in most cases have been combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus) have been completed as follows :—

Children born in	Immunised against diphtheria by 31.12.71	Registered live births	Percentage immunised
1967	5,801	6,918	83.0
1968	5,876	6,886	85.3
1969	6,489	7,184	90.3
1970	6,294	7,117	88.5

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following table gives a general view of the work undertaken in 1971.

Children immunised

Age Group				Primary courses	Reinforcing doses
Children born in 1971	...	...	...	2,728	—
Children born in 1970	...	...	...	3,285	1,649
Children born in 1969	...	...	...	185	2,747
Children born in 1968	...	...	...	80	247
Children born in years 1964-67	...	...	...	236	6,037
Others under age 16	...	...	...	46	349
TOTALS				6,560	11,029

The following table shows completed immunisation carried out by the end of 1971 in respect of children born in the particular years :—

Children born in	Number immunised by 31st Dec., 1971	Number of registered live births	Percentage immunised
1967	5,841	6,918	84.4
1968	5,896	6,886	85.7
1969	6,460	7,184	90.0
1970	6,323	7,117	87.4

Records of immunisation of hospital staff and their families when performed by the hospital medical staff are not required by the local health authority. The Department supplied 200 units of oral vaccine to hospitals in 1971 for their staffs.

For these statistics information continued to be received relating to Wiltshire children immunised at service families medical centres at Tidworth and other places.

With our computer-based system the rate of acceptance of all appointments offered was 56% during the year and it is estimated that for each particular stage of immunisation procedure 70% of all children for whom appointments were offered eventually received the injection or dose concerned.

For over 96% of 1971 born children, parental consent was obtained for the full immunisation procedures, and less than 2% refused all forms of protection.

During the year four more general practitioners accepted the County Council's offer to arrange their immunisation procedures through the computer and at the end of the year one hundred and twenty one doctors were using the facilities provided.

The numbers of immunisations undertaken shown in the tables above appear to indicate a " swing " from general practitioners to County Council Clinics ; this is under investigation, together with the overall decrease in numbers of immunisations given during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the extent to which the programme was carried out. The number of children in maintained schools who were entitled to Heaf testing given in the table includes children who could not be dealt with in 1970.

Type of school or college	Schools at which immunisation was carried out		Schools at which immunisation was not carried out	
	No. of schools	No. of persons who were entitled to Heaf testing	No. of schools	Estimated No. of persons who were entitled to Heaf testing
Maintained	36	5,729	10	1,284*
Independent	12	600	2	Not known
F.E. Colleges	4	3	Nil	Nil
Approved	1	Nil	1	Not known

*These children will be offered Heaf testing in 1972.

The results of Heaf testing in schools at which immunisation was carried out were as follows :—

	Heaf Tested		Positive		Negative and Immunised
	No.	Percentage of those entitled to Heaf testing	No.	Percentage of those tested	
Maintained	4,502	78.57	637	14.15	3,711
Independent	552	92.00	103	18.66	369
F.E. Colleges	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Approved	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	5,054	79.85	740	14.64	4,080

Thirty-four children had unusually strong reactions to the Heaf tests and were given appointments at the chest clinic for investigation. The results were as follows :—

Nothing abnormal discovered and not to be seen again at clinic	...	25
Nothing abnormal discovered but to have follow-up appointments		3
Kept under observation at clinic		2
Left Wiltshire		2
Failed appointments		2
		—
		34
		—

IMMUNISATION AGAINST RUBELLA

Immunisation continued of girls between their eleventh and fourteenth birthdays to provide protection for them before they reach child bearing age because of the known association between rebulla infection in early pregnancy and congenital abnormalities in the child.

During the first three months of the year, immunisation was completed of 892 girls who had not been immunised by the end of 1970. In the Spring term immunisation was then offered to girls born between the 2nd September, 1958, and the 31st August, 1959, and to those born earlier who had not already been immunised and had not reached their fourteenth birthday. There were 3,719 girls in this group. Of these, 3,415 gave consent to im-munisation at school and 159 chose to go to their family doctors ; these together being 96.1% of the group. 146 refused immunisation.

By the end of the year, 1,336 of the girls had been immunisaed. Apart from 215 who were absent from school when the doctor gave the immunisation, the remainder (2,022) were immunised before the 31st March, 1972. Those who were absent are being followed up so that they still have the opportunity to have the im-munisation.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFLUENZA

Since the winter of 1967/68, immunisation against influenza has been offered annually, in the early autumn, to members of the staff of the County Council who are particularly exposed to infection and whose work during the winter is important in the service of the community.

The offer of immunisation was again made in September of 1971, to these staff and also to elderly persons and children resident in County establishments, and the following table shows the numbers of persons immunised in the various selected groups during 1971 and in the previous year :—

	1970/71	1971/72
Staff in County Council Departments	816	800
Elderly Persons in County Council Homes	203	225
Children in County Council Homes and Special Schools	112	250
Staff in County Council residential establishments	161	200
	1,292	1,475*

(*of this number 250 received two injections in 1971)

In the previous years the totals of persons immunised against influenza were as follows :—

1967/68—	657
1968/69—	896
1969/70—	1,371

Personnel included in the 1971 arrangements and also in previous years included medical officers, dental officers, health visitors, district nurse/midwives, chiropodists, ambulance staffs, together with police, fire service, certain members of the County Surveyor’s and Social Services Department staffs.

In previous years one dose of vaccine was offered but persons having influenza immunisation for the first time in 1971 were offered a second dose, where practicable, before the end of December.

No extensive outbreak of influenza occurred in the Winter of 1971/72.

OTHER IMMUNISATIONS

In November, the Department of Health and Social Security advised that vaccination against rabies should be offered to all persons exposed during the course of their work to special risks of contracting this disease. County Councils were asked to make the necessary arrangements. There were three establishments in this County where the staff were at special risk of contracting rabies from carnivores. All members of the staffs of these three medical establishments were, it was ensured, through their medical officers, offered vaccination against rabies.

Ambulance Service

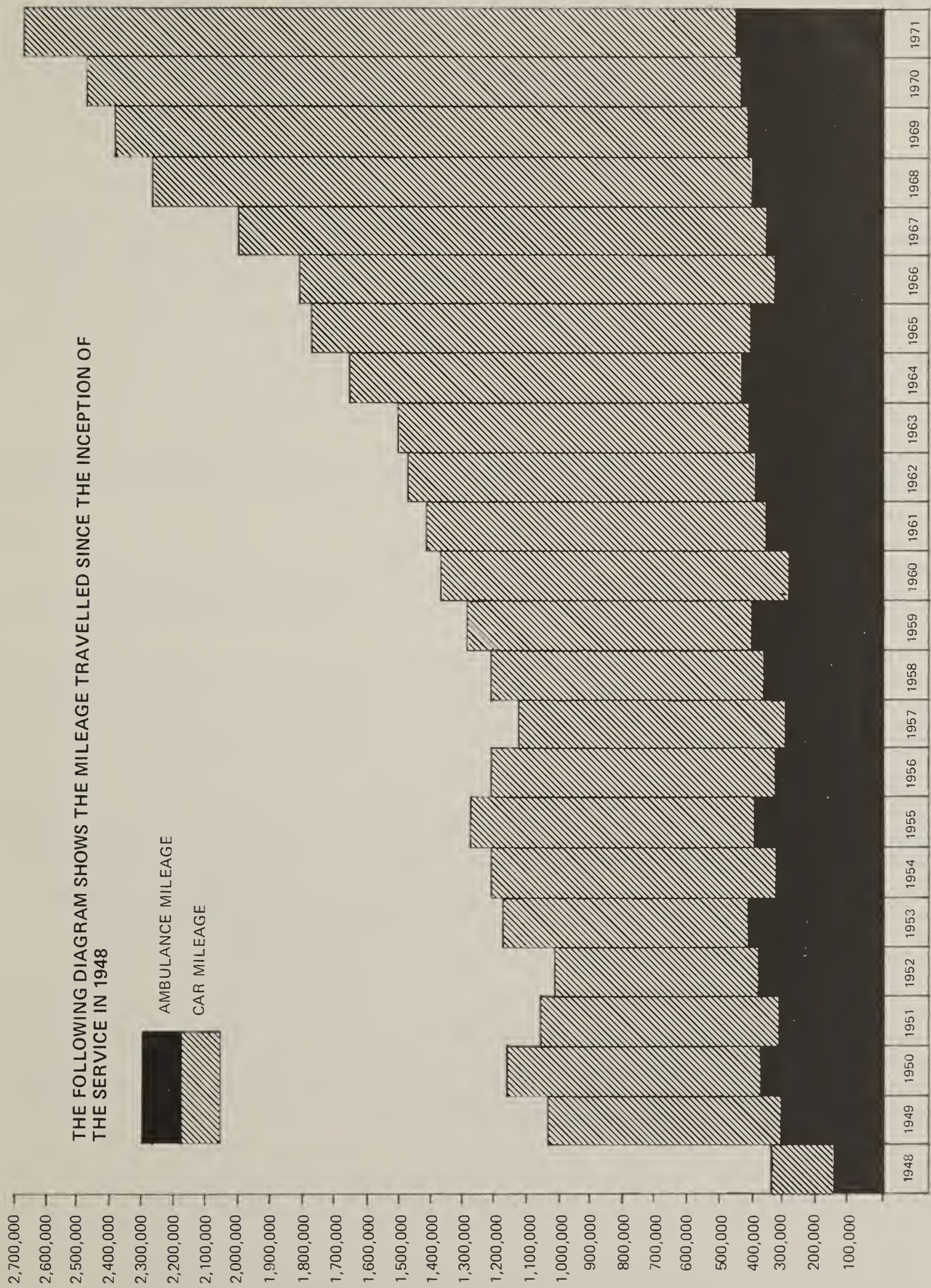
The major event of the year was the introduction of the first of a new generation of ambulance vehicles. These vehicles based on a four litre engine chassis with automatic transmission offer the patient a comfortable ride on multi-posture stretcher trolleys located forward of the rear axle. The interior is heated independently of the engine and contains many new devices, such as piped oxygen to both sides of the body, automatic resuscitator and a wash-hand basin with running water. Representatives of the chassis manufacturers were so impressed with the first vehicle to be completed to the Wiltshire specification that they asked that the body-builders be permitted to take it on a promotion tour of Denmark and Sweden. The ambulance authorities in those countries were very impressed with the ambulance and the manufacturers received several orders. By the end of the year ten were in service in Wiltshire and a further four on order.

During the year all ambulances were equipped with Entonox for the relief of pain by inhalation and I am grateful to Dr. Porteous, Consultant Anaesthetist at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, for his help in training the staff in its use. General training of ambulancemen continued and by the close of the year all the staff with over five years service had completed a two week course at the Training School, Salisbury and two two-week refresher courses had been held for those staff who had attended the first of the six week courses in 1968/69. All ambulance staff in rotation are now undertaking a week's training in hospital and I am indebted to the consultants and staff at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon and the General Infirmary, Salisbury for their help in this project.

December saw the completion of the M4 Motorway through the County and through the co-operation of the Chief Constable and the Chief Fire Officer, and of the services which they control, joint exercises were held that enabled all ambulance staff to have training in motorway procedure at incidents prior to the opening date. The Service provides cover for sixty-two miles of carriageway and to ensure closest co-operation with the minimum of delay, direct radio communication was installed between the ambulance controls of Wiltshire, Berkshire and Gloucestershire.

As in other years, the major share of the sitting-case work was admirably carried out by the County Car Pool. Units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society continued to give their valuable assistance. The establishment of the Service is now 126 staff, 30 ambulances, 20 dual-purpose vehicles, 7 cars and one major accident mobile control and equipment vehicle. The following tables show the number of patients carried and the mileage undertaken by the Ambulance Service in each area during the year. The figures for 1971 are shown in heavy type.

Ambulance Area	Population (Mid 1970)	Population (1971 Census)	Area Acres	Patients				Miles	
				Accident or Emergency		Other			
TROWBRIDGE									
County Council Vehicles				2,000	2,143	25,632	24,611	246,186	265,136
County Car Pool				—	—	45,730	42,879	427,415	444,136
Hire of Multi-seat Transport				—	—	9,095	11,291	60,046	64,680
	109,840	112,732	192,758	2,000	2,143	80,457	78,781	733,647	773,952
CHIPPENHAM									
County Council Vehicles				1,423	1,297	22,364	25,063	207,483	229,586
Voluntary Organisation Vehicles				3	2	2,657	2,663	13,670	14,207
County Car Pool				—	—	12,399	16,920	169,116	228,114
Hire of Multi-seat Transport				—	—	652	494	1,657	1,779
	75,640	72,521	146,444	1,426	1,299	38,072	45,140	391,926	473,686
SALISBURY									
County Council Vehicles				1,433	1,429	9,865	9,759	113,687	115,755
County Car Pool				—	—	39,676	41,683	464,262	500,318
	117,300	110,792	259,976	1,433	1,429	49,541	51,442	577,949	616,073
SWINDON									
County Council Vehicles				3,037	3,155	48,713	62,503	229,760	258,041
Voluntary Organisation Vehicles				51	71	868	1,397	28,409	41,891
County Car Pool				—	—	46,284	50,600	489,084	548,778
	197,620	190,003	260,921	3,088	3,226	95,865	114,500	747,253	848,710
GRAND TOTAL	500,400	486,048	860,099	7,947	8,097	263,935	289,863	2,450,775	2,712,421



							Increase in Patients over 1970	Increase in Mileage over 1970
County Council Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 15,493+ 13.53%	+ 71,402+ 8.96%
County Car Pool	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 7,993+ 5.55%	+ 171,469+ 11.06%
Voluntary Ambulance Units	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 554+ 15.48%	+ 14,019+ 33.32%
Hire of Multi-Seat Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,038+ 20.91%	+ 4,756+ 7.71%

The following table shows the number of patients carried and mileage undertaken by the County Council (NOT Volunteer or County Car Pool) vehicles (Ambulances, dual-purpose vehicles, cars).

					Patients				Miles	
					Accident or Emergency		Other			
County Council Ambulances	...	...	...	...	7,137	7,251	31,516	31,291	407,884	438,183
County Council Cars	...	...	...	...	422	375	9,630	11,715	112,690	121,232
County Council Cars (Dual-Purpose)			...	...	334	398	65,428	78,930	276,542	309,103
					7,893	8,024	106,574	121,936	797,116	868,518

**Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care*

(a) TUBERCULOSIS
A report on this subject is made in a separate section on page 43.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH
The service continued to be run by the Health Department on behalf of the Social Services Committee until the 28th June, 1971, except that the Junior Training Centres became the responsibility of the Education Committee on the 1st April, 1971.

At the time of the transfer of the service there were in use three residential homes for mentally handicapped persons and one residential home for the elderly mentally infirm providing a total of 119 places. The building of Waverley House, Melksham, a residential home for thirty adults, both men and women, was completed but by the time of handing over it had not been furnished for occupation. The proposed residential home for mentally handicapped adults in Marlborough had reached an advanced stage on the drawing board.

Four junior training centres providing 310 places were handed over to the Education Department's administration; the junior training centre at Swindon and what was until then called the special care unit were taken over by the Swindon Borough Education Committee as being in the Excepected District. Four adult training centres providing 355 places were passed to the Social Services Committee, and good progress had been made by that time with the building of the Marlborough training centre, which was eventually taken into use in September.

The usual statistics of numbers of clients, case loads, referrals, etc., of the work undertaken by the mental health social workers are not included for this part of the year but no changes of note occurred.

The provision of medical advice continues in respect of the mental health services.

The responsible medical officer recommended that the guardianship of one patient should be allowed to lapse.

Dr. Terry, Senior Medical Officer, is the Appointed Factory Doctor for the adult training centres in the County.

Time has also been given by Dr. Terry sitting (with representatives of the Social Services and Education Departments and the three Regional Hospital Boards) on the Joint Planning Committee established to consider Comd. Paper 4683 on " Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped."

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon (unless specifically stated)

(c) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS, AND FOLLOW UP OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

The improvement of co-operation with the other branches of the National Health Service has always been one of the most important aims and continues to be encouraged wherever possible, especially on the basis of local contact between staff in the field.

(d) RECUPERATIVE HOLIDAYS

During 1971 this scheme was operated for the Health Department for the Social Services Committee, and arrangements were made for 54 persons to have recuperative holidays, compared with 46 in 1970. Nine convalescent homes were used. Ten of the holidays were for persons over eighty years of age.

(e) HEARING THERAPY

Arrangements continued as previously for co-operation between the hearing therapists and the peripatetic teachers of the partially hearing. The pattern of provision has followed the form established in previous years.

All children who have failed health visitor screening tests of hearing, together with those falling within various "at risk" categories, are referred to the hearing therapists for assessment of their auditory function. The responses of small children are assessed by free-field diagnostic and co-operative tests while older children are conditioned for a performance response to speech or pure-tones according to their age and ability. There is an exchange of findings between the hearing therapists, the School Health Service and ear, nose and throat specialists.

Parents are instructed about the causes and nature of hearing loss and on the methods of managing their children, communicating with them and developing their speech and language.

The hearing therapists supervise the entry to school of older partially hearing children as part of their concern with the implications of hearing loss in children of all ages. Where necessary children requiring continued basic teaching and language training are referred to peripatetic teachers of the deaf.

The hearing therapists continue observation of these children and of children admitted to residential schools for the deaf and partially hearing.

Mr. ap Harri resigned on 31st May 1971 and Mr. Brown resumed the responsibility for hearing impaired children which he had developed during the years from 1960 to 1968. The figures refer to children seen by Mr. Brown only and illustrate his increased case-load which he has carried without any increase in remuneration.

New referrals during year from :—

<i>Origin</i>										1971	1970
Awaiting initial testing at end of previous year										1	Nil
" At Risk " register										75	64
Health visitors (other referrals)										72	120
Otologists										10	24
Paediatricians										9	19
Child Health Clinics										17	25
Psychiatrists										3	—
Psychologists										3	8
Family doctors										20	15
Transfers into County										3	2
Total										213	277
<i>Results</i>											
Satisfactory										164	214
Satisfactory : for future pure-tone audiometry										2	3
Continuing free-field testing										14	9
Conditioning for pure-tone audiometry										—	1
Slightly deaf (not requiring hearing aids)										27	26
Severely deaf (requiring training)										6	13
Left County										—	9
Died										—	1
Total tested										213	276
Awaiting assessment										—	1
Total										213	277

Parent guidance and audiotory training :									
Received at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Training commenced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
Total children trained during the year								26	28

Disposal during the year :—									
Entered school for the deaf or partially hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil
Entered Partially Hearing Unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Commenced at ordinary infants school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Commenced at private nursery/infants school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Left the County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Hearing aid withdrawn after observation period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Training continued at end of period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
Total								19	28

Total number of children visited for training and assessment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	359
Total number of visits to homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	874
Hospital hearing aid issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Commercial hearing aids purchased	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5

Thirty-five speech training units are available for loan to parents.

(f) **CHIROPODY**

There were in post at the end of the year, in addition to the chief chiropodist, eleven senior chiropodists, one of whom during the year successfully completed her course at the Northern College of Chiropody under the County Council's training scheme. This scheme is proving very valuable in the recruitment of chiropodists, three of the present staff of twelve having qualified as a result of it. There was one student under training at that College under the the County Council's scheme at the end of the year. One vacancy has existed in the establishment since April.

Treatment sessions were continued at County Council homes for the elderly, nineteen homes being regularly visited by the end of the year. Regular visits were also made to local authority grouped dwellings, one private group dwelling, one Cheshire Home, and two private homes for the elderly.

For persons able to travel to them, treatment sessions were regularly held at thirteen County Council chiropody clinics, sessions having commenced at the new Calne Health Centre, and also at Marlborough. Sessions were resumed at Chippenham after a lapse of five years. A chiropodist working in a clinic has access to a greater range of treatments, and can treat 40% more people there than by domiciliary visits, and the maximum use is, therefore, made of clinics and health centres. As with last year, it was found that opening a clinic increased the demand for the service.

Five voluntary organisations concerned with the welfare of the elderly were during the year arranging treatment by qualified chiropodists and received grants of financial assistance from the County Council towards the cost of the work. One organisation, however, the Marlborough Over-Sixties Club, decided that they could not continue and their patients were, from the end of August, treated through the County Council's service. The chiropody service organised by the Marlborough Over-Sixties Club has been much appreciated by the Health Committee and the Club's work has been of great benefit locally especially to the elderly.

There continues to be a heavy demand for this service, particularly from the elderly and this will, no doubt, continue to rise with the increasing proportion of elderly persons, and with growing appreciation of the benefits of chiropody treatment.

	By County Council Chiropodists		By private chiropodists working on behalf of the County Council		By Voluntary Organisations		Total number of persons treated	
Expectant Mothers ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3
Physically handicapped ...	66	304*	—	—	17	—	83	304
Persons of retirement age ...	4,411	5,344†	203	137	802	803	5,416	6,284
	4,478	5,651	203	137	819	803	5,500	6,591

*Includes physically handicapped women aged 60—65. †Includes non-physically handicapped women aged 60—65.

Treatment by	In patients' homes	In clinics or Club sessions	In Chiropodists' surgeries	In Welfare Homes	Total numbers of treatments
County Council Chiropodists	14,718 17,395	2,239 4,744	— —	5,073 4,878	22,030 27,017
Private chiropodists on behalf of the County Council	100 88	— —	1,534 1,300	— —	1,634 1,388
Voluntary organisations aided by County Council grant	1,254 1,255	1,017 937	1,914 2,054	— —	4,185 4,246
	16,072 18,738	3,256 5,681	3,448 3,354	5,073 4,878	27,849 32,651

The conditions treated by the County Chiropodists were :—

Corns, callouses, etc. not complicated by other physical conditions ...	3,882	4,773
Severe nail conditions	315	516
Similar lesions complicated by other physical conditions :—		
Diabetes	194	236
Sepsis	21	25
Severe circulatory disorders	84	132
Gangrene	4	8
	4,500	5,690

The following shows patients who commenced treatment by the County chiropodists during 1971, classified by age group :—

Age Group	Domiciliary	Clinic
Under 60	17 34	9 10
60—	28 71	14 37
65—	94 159	50 79
70—	147 210	54 81
75—	167 230	44 56
80—	151 186	24 26
85—	84 93	4 13
90 and over	24 28	1 4
	712 1,011	200 306

(g) MEDICAL LOAN SERVICE—PROVISION AND SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT

During the year 1,525 loans were authorised from a total of 24 depots. The demand for items remains high, particularly for walking frames, wheel-chairs, hoists and commodes. The number of ripple beds, which reduce the risk of bed sores, was increased from three to six and many more could have been used if they had been available. The demand for such aids in the nursing and rehabilitation of patients increases as the benefits accruing from their use become better known to the public but as these more sophisticated items are developed, the financial needs of this service rise to the limits of financial provision.

(h) INCONTINENCE AIDS

The demand for these aids continues to rise. They are supplied to four main groups of patients of whom approximately one-third suffer from a physical handicap or chronic illness, and two-thirds from mental handicap or senility.

An increasing number of requests are being received in respect of children who have spina bifida or who are mentally handicapped.

The provision of underpads to protect the bed continues to rise.

(j) CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

There were 12 cervical cytology clinics open at the end of the year, one additional clinic being opened during the year at Corsham.

During the year 2,106 women, mainly from 25 years of age upwards, had cervical cytology tests.

It is informative to analyse the women attending the clinic sessions by Social Class groups according to the employment of the husband and in some cases their own employment, since the incidence of cervical cancer is highest in women of Social Classes IV and V.

The Social Classes based on employment are as follows :—

Social Class	I	Professional
	II	Intermediate
	III	Skilled occupations. M—Manual. N.M.—Non-manual
	IV	Partly skilled occupations
	V	Unskilled occupations

Social Class				Percentage of total economic active male population in each social class— England and Wales 1966				Social class of women attenders at Cervical Cytology clinics in Wiltshire 1971			
				%				%			
I	...	...	...	...	2.9	}	17.5	...	...	...	19.37
II	...	...	...	...	14.6			...	...	...	56.84
III	...	...	...	...	49.1	}	30.3	...	...	...	14.86
IV	...	...	...	...	22.3			...	...	...	8.55
V	...	...	...	...	8.0			...	...	...	0.3
Armed Forces	...	...	...	...	1.4			...	...	...	
Inadequately described occupations	...	...	...	...	1.6			...	...	...	
				99.9				99.92			

The figures from the Census 1971 with regard to social class distribution in the population of England and Wales are not yet available.

Of the Social Classes IV and V for whom especially the aim is to include as many women as possible at cervical cytology clinics, the proportion in 1971 was 14.86% whereas the figure is 30.3% in the active male population in England and Wales 1966. The comparison is not exact because of the inclusion of some unmarried, widowed and divorced women but the difference is clearly important.

The percentage of Armed Forces throughout England and Wales in 1966 is given as 1.4% whereas in the attenders at the cervical cytology clinics, those with husbands in the armed forces or women themselves in the services have fluctuated from 13.7% to the lowest record so far of 8.6% for this year.

There are, of course, many smears taken by general practitioners, in hospital and in Family Planning Association Clinics and the social class distribution of these women is not known. Whether a higher proportion of women of social classes IV and V attend their own doctors and hospital, antenatal, postnatal and other clinics where cervical cytology is frequently a part of an examination or possibly the main reason for attendance, is not known.

Visits to places of employment, and in particular factories, are made with the need in mind to improve the attendance of Social Classes IV and V, and the staff of the nursing services are kept aware of the need for concentration of their persuasion with these classes. During the year visits were made to three factories and to one office, where numbers of women were employed ; of the 209 women tested, 69 were Social Classes IV and V.

Of the total of 2,106 examinations made, there were 3 positive results reported by the laboratory, two carcinoma in situ and one carcinoma stage 1. Other conditions found at the time of attendance and requiring treatment were followed up and referred to their own doctor.

Examination of breasts is carried out as a routine at cervical cytology sessions as a measure for the early detection of cancer.

1966—1971 ANALYSES OF POSITIVE CASES OF 12,443 ATTENDERS

Social Class	No.	Parity (LB.SB.) ABN	αNo.	Age Group	No.
I	—	Nil	3	25—29	2
II	4	1	10	30—34	2
III (Manual Occupations)	15	2	5	35—39	5
III (Non-manual Occupations)	2	3	6	40—44	8
IV	5	4	1	45—49	8
V	2	5	3	50—54	—
Services	3	6 and over	3	55—59	3
Total	31	Total	31	60—64	2
				65 and over	1
				Total	31

The incidence of carcinoma in situ was 2.2 per 1,000 women tested.
The incidence of active carcinoma was 0.29 per 1,000 women tested.

(k) RENAL DIALYSIS AT HOME

During the year, two patients in Wiltshire were accepted for home haemo-dialysis.

In one case, a mother with three children, the family was allocated a larger home, and certain advance work (drainage and electrical work) was carried out whilst the house was empty, the cost being met by the County Council, but the patient received a renal transplant before any further adaptations for the home had commenced.

In the second case, a young man was provided with a special mobile home dialysis cabin, as his parents' home was not large enough for the conversion of a room. The cabin can be used again for another patient, or stored for future use when no longer required by this patient ; at present it is in full use.

A patient, who had received haemo-dialysis at home since 1968, died in October.

Health visitors maintain contact with patients receiving home haemo-dialysis, and give help, guidance and support as may be required. The district nurses continue also to maintain contact, after being familiarised by arrangement with the hospital concerned, with the machines in use by each patient.

**Home Help Service*

As reported in 1970, the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970 transferred the responsibility for the home help service to the Social Services Committee, from the Health Committee, as from the 1st April, 1971, but the home help service continued to be administered by the Health Department throughout 1971. The demand for the service continued as in previous years although the increase in the number of persons receiving help was not so great in 1971 as in 1970.

The following tables show the growth of the home help service since 1948 and the number of persons in various categories who have received service during the last 7 years.

The following table shows the growth of the home help service since 1948.

	<i>Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of part-time Home Helps</i>	<i>Whole time Equivalent</i>
1948	20	18	38	11	8.5
1953	118	386	504	285	43.4
1958	43	582	625	476	56.8
1960	62	809	871	573	80.5
1961	82	952	1,034	758	101.9
1962	73	1,119	1,192	1,001	114
1963	95	1,286	1,381	1,167	123
1964	93	1,394	1,487	1,102	140
1965	90	1,572	1,662	1,175	169
1966	74	2,229	2,303	1,335	178
1967	74	2,547	2,621	1,412	217
1968	60	2,415	2,475	1,344	192
1969	132	2,572	2,704	1,449	207
1970	211	2,851	3,062	1,132	252
1971	210	2,903	3,113	1,321	276

Households assisted :

Year	Aged 65 years or over	Aged under 65 years				Total
		Chronic Sick and T.B.	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	
1965	1,326	152	12	90	82	1,662
1966	1,782	250	23	74	174	2,303
1967	2,057	233	27	74	230	2,621
1968	2,059	200	19	60	137	2,475
1969	2,162	229	24	132	157	2,704
1970	2,410	239	24	211	178	3,062
1971	2,576	240	30	210	57	3,113

*Statistics in this section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

Tuberculosis

NOTIFICATIONS

Primary notifications of tuberculosis and corresponding incidence rates in 1944, the peak year, and at five yearly intervals since 1953, are shown in the following table :—

Year	Number of Primary Notifications			Incidence per 1,000 Population		
	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1944	423	122	545	1.23	0.35	1.58
1953	329	49	378	0.84	0.12	0.96
1958	162	41	203	0.4	0.10	0.50
1963	108	24	132	0.24	0.05	0.29
1968	80	29	109	0.16	0.06	0.22
1971	64	10	74	0.13	0.02	0.15

From 1944, the peak year, to 1953, incidence of new cases of tuberculosis fell by 39%. In the next ten years from 1953, when the impact of modern drugs began to take effect, to 1963, the drop doubled, reaching 78%, since when the decline continues gradually.

Thirteen notified cases of tuberculosis moved into Wiltshire from other counties during the year.

DEATHS

Deaths due to tuberculosis and corresponding death rates in five yearly averages are shown in the following table :—

Wiltshire							England and Wales		
Number of Deaths				Death rate per 1,000 Population			Death rate per 1,000 Population		
Year	Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Non-Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Tuber-culosis (all forms)	Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Non-Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Tuber-culosis (all forms)	Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Non-Respira-tory Tuber-culosis	Tuber-culosis (all forms)
1953 to 1957	33	6	39	0.084	0.014	0.098	0.13	0.02	0.15
1958 to 1962	20	2	22	0.048	0.0043	0.052	0.074	0.009	0.083
1963 to 1967	16	2	18	0.036	0.004	0.040	0.045	0.006	0.051
1971	9	4	13	0.020	0.008	0.028	0.019	0.010	0.029

Death rates in Wiltshire in 1971 correspond very closely to the national rates. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis fell from 94 in 1950 to 9 in 1971, a fall of 90%. In the same period deaths from cancer of the lung rose from 69 to 258, a rise of approximately 275%.

HEALTH VISITING AND EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS

During the year 299 visits were made by health visitors to families with a tuberculous patient to ensure that all contacts attended the chest clinic for examination.

The following table shows that although there has been a marked drop in notifications since 1953, the percentage of new and old contacts found amongst the primary notifications remains substantial.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CONTACTS								
Year	Primary Notifications (Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis)	Contacts examined for first time in the year	New Contacts examined per notified case	New Contacts diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis (included in column 2)	Percentage of new contacts examined found to be tuberculous	Contacts found to be tuberculous although under supervision in previous years	Total of new and old contacts found to be tuberculous	New and old contacts found to be tuberculous shown as percentage of Primary Notifications
1953 to 1957	277	822	3.12	21	2.6	18	40	15%
1958 to 1962	164	861	5.3	15	1.8	9	24	15%
1963 to 1967	121	817	6.8	14	2.3	8	22	18%
1968	109	660	6.0	6	1.0	7	13	12%
1969	85	859	10.0	4	0.5	5	9	11%
1970	76	1,061	14.0	6	0.6	2	8	10.5%
1971	74	1,232	16.6	5	0.4	1	6	8.1%

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Entrants to the staff of the County Council whose work will bring them in close contact with groups of children, are required to submit a satisfactory report on a recent chest X-ray before the appointment is confirmed. This has been a requirement in the case of health visitors, district nurses, midwives, staff of children's homes, entrants to the teaching profession and a few other posts.

A total of 668 were X-rayed before appointment during 1971 but none were found unsatisfactory. Three yearly follow up X-rays are offered.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

Eleven children under 15 years of age were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Six occurred in the Borough of Swindon and the remaining 5 were from the County area outside Swindon. Of the 11 cases 9 were respiratory and two were non-respiratory. Where tuberculosis occurs in children of school age an investigation of the school contacts by tuberculin testing, and X-ray of the school staff, is arranged, as well as a routine follow up of the home and family contacts.

The percentage of positive reactors to the routine tuberculin skin testing of 13 year old children was 10.7% in 1970 and 13.2 in 1971. In 1955 when the scheme of tuberculin skin testing first commenced the percentage of positive reactors was 36.8%. The average over the last five years is 15.8%.

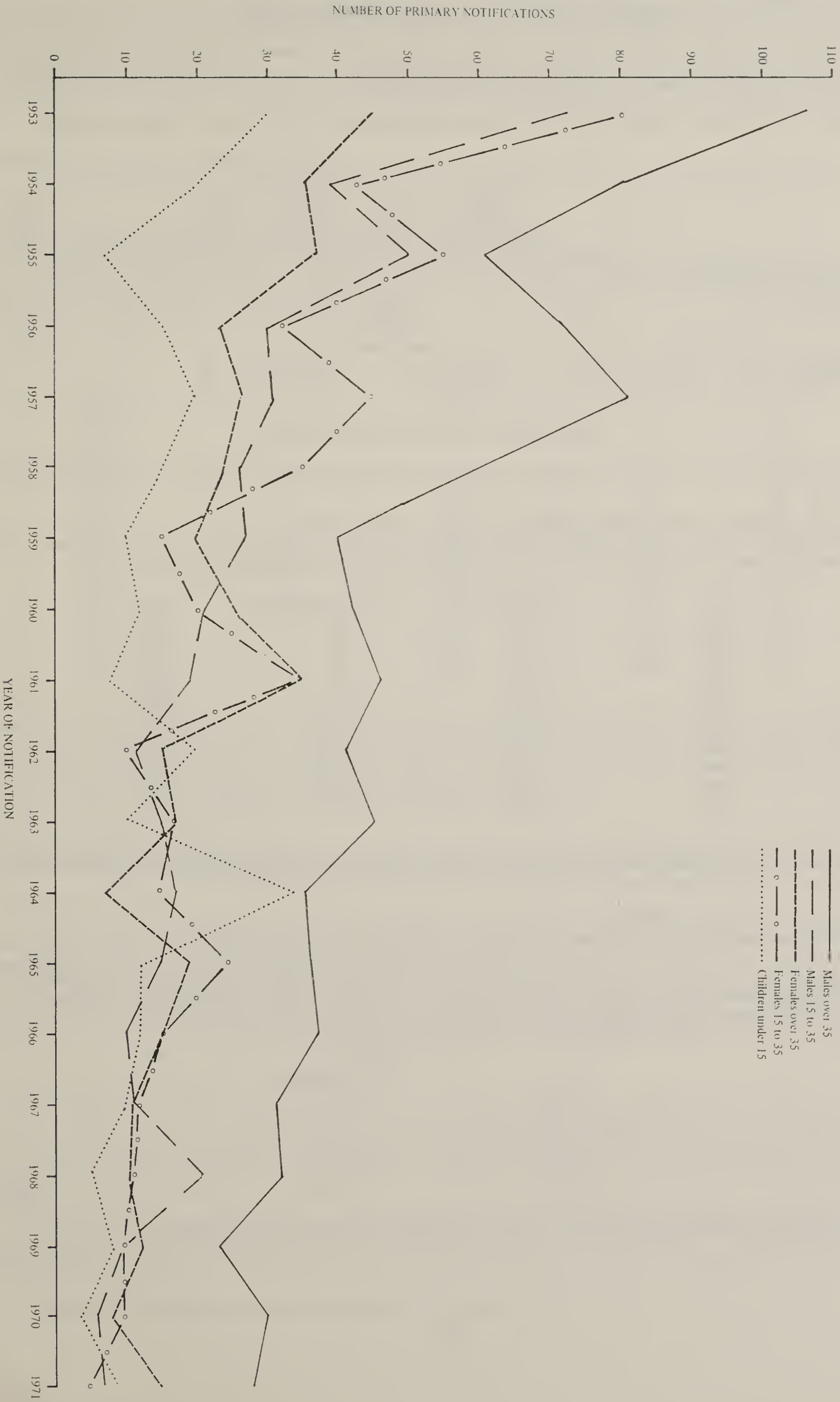
B.C.G. IMMUNISATION

The following table shows the number of contacts tuberculin tested and immunised. Immunisation of schoolchildren is reported separately on page 29.

	County (excl. Swindon)	Swindon	Total
Number skin tested	386	69	455
Number found positive	47	5	52
Number found negative	339	61	400
Number immunised	428	31	459

Babies immunised soon after birth are not given a skin test, which accounts for the number immunised being greater than the number found to have a negative reaction to the skin tests. The number of contacts immunised since the scheme started in 1950 is 9,254.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS - ANNUAL PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS SINCE 1953 IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS



MASS RADIOGRAPHY

Work of the Mass Radiography service in Wiltshire is now concentrated mainly on the weekly or fortnightly visits of the mobile units to the following centres for persons specially referred by general practitioners and medical officers, as well as visits to schools for special investigation of contacts where there has been a case of tuberculosis:—Amesbury, Salisbury, Highworth, Stratton St. Margaret, Wootton Bassett, Warminster, Bradford-on-Avon, Trowbridge, Devizes, Calne, Chippenham and Melksham.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXAMINED BY MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNITS AND THE RESULTS

	X-Rayed	Number of cases of active Respiratory Tuberculosis discovered	Rate per 1,000 X-Rayed	Number of cases of inactive Respiratory Carcinoma discovered	Rate per 1,000 X-Rayed	Tuberculosis of lung	Rate per 1,000 X-Rayed
Weekly/Fortnightly Sessions at selected Centres for G.P. referrals	5,608 6,571	5 7	0.89 1.06	22 22	3.9 3.9	16 16	2.9 2.9
Ordinary Visits of Mass Radiography	611 1,640	— —	— —	1 1	1.6 1.6	— —	— —

(Figures shown in light type are those for 1970)

The figures listed above do not include the number of persons X-rayed in the Highworth, Stratton St. Margaret and Wootton Bassett areas.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REMAINING ON CLINIC REGISTERS

The number of new and old notified respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis patients remaining under active treatment and supervision at the end of selected years is shown in the following table :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	<i>Total</i>
1945	974	181	1,155
1950	1,416	434	1,850
1955	1,755	283	2,038
1960	1,800	299	2,099
1965	1,476	211	1,687
1966	1,255	199	1,454
1967	1,020	166	1,186
1968	673	156	829
1969	722	106	828
1970	560	136	696
1971	501	127	628

In addition to the 628 notified cases, 376 who were not notified but had minimal forms of tuberculosis and had reached the arrested stage requiring observation only, remained on the clinic register at the end of the year thus making a total of 1,004 compared with 1,357 at the end of the previous year.

INFECTIOUS CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 36 patients (29 new, 7 old) had a positive sputum compared with 42 in the previous year. In 1953, the year when the modern drugs began to take effect, 101 persons in Wiltshire were known to have posotive sputum. By 1963, the number had dropped to 50. Since 1963, the decline in the number of sputum positive cases has been much more gradual as the table below shows, corresponding to the pattern of decline in notifications over the same period.

Number of patients in Wiltshire whose sputum was positive

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sputim positive</i>
1953	101
1963	50
1968	44
1969	47
1970	42
1971	36

There was no significant change in 1971 in the general pattern of decline of tuberculosis.

**Miscellaneous Services*

CHRONIC SICK BEDS

During the year the Salisbury Group Hospital Management Committee referred 80 cases for investigation. In 50, priority of admission was recommended and in many of the remainder the patient was assisted with domestic help or home nursing.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

No new nursing home was registered during the year, and none closed. At the end of the year there were five homes registered, providing 78 beds, including 4 maternity.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

The Health Department continued throughout 1971 to administer the nurseries and child minders regulation work on behalf of the Social Services Committee. The continued rise in the numbers of registrations demonstrates the continued popularity of the pre-school playgroup. The standards of care provided by the nurseries and child minders were carefully watched and maintained.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nurseries</i>		<i>Child Minders</i>	
	<i>No. registered at end of year</i>	<i>No. of children provided for</i>	<i>No. registered at end of year</i>	<i>No. of children provided for</i>
1950	1	25	—	—
1956	1	14	5	39
1958	—	—	7	58
1960	—	—	11	90
1961	2	38	12	80
1962	2	38	22	178
1963	7	126	27	232
1964	13	236	33	277
1965	17	325	48	466
1966	29	566	56	534
1967	52	1,196	61	649
1968	66	1,502	56	533
1969	84	2,144	104	723
1970	94	2,039	145	496
1971	106	2,638	189	856

This work involved not only the inspection and supervision of persons and premises and the activities carried out on the premises, but also observation to ensure that unregistered and unsuitable day care is not being undertaken. The supervisory work requires a good knowledge of the many facets of the group care of children, the staff concerned being required among other things to guide child minders and nursery group staff on the appropriate activities for a child's intellectual and emotional development as well as the management of handicapped children and the maintenance of satisfactory standards of hygiene.

NURSES AGENCIES ACT

One application was granted in 1971, this being the only licence in force in the County at the end of the year.

ADOPTION ACT 1958

Medical opinions were given on confidential reports on prospective adopters in 58 cases (only 12 in the second half of the year) as well as advice on babies considered for adoption and general medical advice to social workers.

REGISTRATION OF BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

The register of blind and partially sighted persons is maintained by the Social Services Department, but where necessary, arrangements for examinations by ophthalmologists continue to be made by the Health Department, to which reports in all cases are submitted. During the year reports were obtained on 146 persons. 117 were newly certified as blind and 17 as partially sighted.

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL REPORTS

As from the 1st October, 1970, the use of a questionnaire completed by candidates for certain posts in the County Council's service was substituted for the previous medical examination, and now forms the basis for acceptance for approximately 75% of the entrants. If the information elicited in the questionnaire indicates the need for a medical examination, the candidate is referred to his doctor. Medical examination remains a requirement for the ambulance and fire services, the police force, entrants to the teaching profession and food handlers.

The use of the questionnaire has proved very satisfactory and considerably reduces the delay which previously occurred from the date of appointment to final medical clearance. Of the 75% of entrants to the County Council's service in 1971 who used the questionnaire, 50% were cleared within one day of the questionnaire form being received.

*Statistics in this Section exclude the Borough of Swindon.

The following table shows the number of medical questionnaires and medical examination reports scrutinised during 1971. A detailed comparison with figures for 1970 cannot be shown against each category because the changeover to the questionnaire system commenced in October, 1970, resulting in two systems being in operation that year.

A total of 2,126 medical questionnaires and reports on medical examinations were dealt with in 1971 compared with 1,713 in 1970.

ENTRANTS TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S SERVICE

1. MEDICAL QUESTIONNAIRES	1971
(a) Medical questionnaire only	855
(b) Medical questionnaire including chest X-ray	325
(c) Medical questionnaire followed by enquiry to general practitioner	131
(d) Medical questionnaire followed by medical examination	21
Total ...	1,332
2. MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS	
(a) Fire Service	34
(b) Ambulance Service	20
(c) Permanent posts in the School Meals Service	232
(d) Temporary posts in the School Meals Service	24
(e) Food handler posts in premises other than those of School Meals Service	41
(f) Police Force	66
(g) Teaching Profession	10
Total ...	427
OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS	
a) Medical examinations for fitness to return to duty after illness in School Meals Service and food handling posts in other County Council premises	28
(b) Enquiries in connection with prolonged illness and breakdown pensions	59
(c) Annual examination of persons over 65 years employed by the County Council	68
(d) Enquiries regarding fitness to drive	154
(e) Medical examinations arranged for other authorities	58
Total ...	367
GRAND TOTAL OF MEDICAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND MEDICAL REPORTS ...	2,126

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

Since January, 1965, notices have been received from Port Health Authorities in respect of 1,135 long-stay immigrants whose destination addresses were in Wiltshire. Arrangements have been made for these persons to be contacted by the health visitor for the purpose of explaining facilities available under the National Health Service and of persuading them to register with a medical practitioner, with whom responsibility for a chest X-Ray rests.

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Notices received	227	149	136	164	163	162	134
Successfully contacted	190	140	116	136	129	137	84
Removed to known address in other areas and notices forwarded to appropriate Medical Officer	18	6	14	21	24	22	5
Untraceable	19	3	6	7	10	3	45
	227	149	136	164	163	162	134

None of the immigrants referred, who were successfully contacted after arrival in Wiltshire, have subsequently been notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

Sanitary Circumstances of the County

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Director General of the Meteorological Office for the rainfall figures for 1971 from eight selected rainfall stations in Wiltshire which are given in the following table.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Swindon Town Gardens N.G.R. 41-150834 476	133.9	20.6	69.1	72.6	51.8	158.7	8.1	73.7	22.3	90.2	61.7	36.3	mm inches 799.0 31.46
Malmesbury, Shipton Moyne N.G.R. 31-899887 312	120.1	22.9	58.0	60.5	60.3	130.2	37.1	92.7	15.5	110.9	77.1	42.9	828.2 32.60
Aldbourne N.G.R. 41-260756 460	121.6	24.9	77.1	66.4	56.4	144.4	14.5	84.1	14.5	74.1	69.8	33.2	781.0 30.75
Trowbridge N.G.R. 31-858577 131	122.4	22.9	54.1	68.3	52.3	132.8	21.8	68.8	12.5	77.2	67.3	43.7	743.9 29.29
Salisbury, Atherton House N.G.R. 41-150307 250	133.2	29.0	64.1	51.1	46.9	116.5	22.4	56.2	14.8	45.3	68.0	27.4	674.9 26.57
Mere N.G.R. 31-820326 350	159.6	36.9	58.7	55.4	50.6	150.8	10.8	91.7	14.4	81.9	90.3	40.1	841.2 33.11
Upavon N.G.R. 41-161548 578	114.7	19.2	66.3	69.9	45.2	124.3	9.1	61.1	8.2	60.9	60.1	37.3	676.3 26.61
Stourhead N.G.R. 31-778341 600	145.7	34.7	70.5	55.2	50.8	159.5	26.4	90.6	13.4	73.5	92.9	38.8	852.0 33.54

Average General Rainfall for England and Wales 1971—800 mm (31.50 inches)

During the year 7 water supply schemes were submitted to the County Council by the water boards for observations and grant. 9 schemes were under construction and 8 others were completed during the year. Schemes approved, in progress or completed during the year are given in the following table :—

Water Board	Scheme	Approved in 1971	In Progress 1971	Completed in 1971
North Wilts	Erlestoke		£7,472	£7,472
	Whistley Farm, Potterne		£3,511	£3,511
South Wilts	Alton Barnes/Alton Priors		£13,040	£13,040
	Wootton Rivers		£7,340	£7,340
Swindon Water Undertaking	Marton Water Supply	£5,600	£5,600	
	Bishopston and Foxhill	£45,386		
	Broad Hinton, Broad Town and Clyffe Pypard ...		£16,590	
West Wilts	Stourton and Kilmington		£7,405	£7,405
	Stourhead (Western) Estate		£5,144	
	Hinton House Estate, Great Hinton		£852	
	Hisomley, Dilton Marsh	£820		
	Tuckingmill, Tisbury	£3,740		
	Roundhill and Baycliffe	£2,333		
	Manor Farm, Lower Chicksgrove	£1,023		£1,023
	Longleat Gardens Improvement	£788		£788

LAY-BY SANITATION

The three public conveniences situated adjoining lay-bys on the TR303 and the TR36 continued to be extensively used throughout the year both by day and night.

Drivers of heavy transport vehicles and members of coach parties greatly appreciate these conveniences because the facilities provided in connection with car parks in the towns and villages sometimes do not lend themselves to use by large vehicles.

The County Land Agent continued to improve the visual amenities of the sites by tree planting, and the Mere and Tisbury and Warminster and Westbury Rural District Councils continued to manage the conveniences on behalf of the County Council.

Consequent upon the enactment of the Highways Act, 1971, the County Council have decided that in future the Roads and Bridges Committee will be responsible for the provision of picnic sites and conveniences adjoining main roads.

The Wiltshire County Council Act 1970 was utilised to control the sale of food and refreshments from mobile canteens on road verges. Among the conditions stipulated by the County Council were the following :

“ Each person parking a mobile canteen on a site shall have available for production, on request, written evidence from the County District Council in which the vehicle is normally kept, that the vehicle satisfies all the Food Hygiene Regulations.”

“ All operators of mobile canteens shall have suitable containers for storing litter and slops, which must be taken away from the site to be disposed of by means of a district council refuse disposal service and not be disposed of on the site.”

An overall improvement in the sanitary and hygiene conditions on the sites used for the sale of refreshments was observed.

CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968

During the year a further ten parcels of land were examined by officers of the County Council with a view to their use as permanent sites for gypsies ; none of them proved suitable.

Discussions continued throughout the year with representatives of the Salisbury and Wilton Rural District Council concerning the lay-out, construction, and purchase of the land at Downton as a site for twelve families ; early in 1972 the County Council completed the purchase of the land and site clearance commenced.

Land owned by the County Council at Hay Lane, Wroughton, Near Swindon, was advertised as a site for thirty families ; nine objections were received, therefore the Special Sub-Committee requested that the appropriate officers should make informal enquiries to ascertain possible reactions to the development of an alternative site also in the ownership of the County Council.

RURAL HOUSING

During 1971 the number of qualification certificates issued under the Housing Act 1969 was 93 compared with 31 in 1970. The number of dwellings improved with the aid of Improvement Grants rose from 292 to 404 in 1971. It is to be hoped that this trend continues as the full implications of the financial assistance towards the cost of improvements and conversions become more widely known.

Housing statistics, including improvement grants for 1971 are shown in Appendix A.

SEWERAGE

10 proposed schemes were submitted by rural district councils to the County Council for observations and/or grant during 1971. 24 schemes were under construction and 11 others were completed during the year.

Rural sewerage schemes approved, in progress or completed in 1971 are given in the following table :—

Rural District	Scheme	Estimated Cost		
		Approved during 1971	In Progress during 1971	Completed during 1971
		£	£	£
Amesbury	Tilshead		28,678	28,678
Bradford and Melksham	Monkton Farleigh		43,082	
Calne and Chippenham	Corsham Works etc.		79,000	79,000
	Corsham		130,500	130,500
	Stanton		81,030	81,030
	Burton	16,000		
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	Ashton Keynes		162,600	
	Purton Stoke		22,800	
Devizes	Urchfont Works (only one)		73,000	
Highworth	Inglesham (Revised)		28,000	28,000
	Draycott Foliat		4,500	4,500
	Extension of Blunsdon Sewerage Works		11,750	
	Wanborough Surface Water Sewer		31,000	31,000
	South Marsden	146,417	146,417	
	Shrivenham Road	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Coate	19,712		
Malmesbury	Corston		61,200	
Marlborough and Ramsbury	Kennet Valley Scheme		229,000	
Mere and Tisbury	East Knoyle		190,000	
	Tisbury. Extensions to existing sewerage system	37,370		

Continued overleaf

Rural District	Scheme	Estimated Cost		
		Approved during 1971	In Progress during 1971	Completed during 1971
Pewsey	North Western Parishes Sewerage Scheme	£ 128,293	£	£
Salisbury and Wilton	Landford		320,000	
	Dinton		93,670	93,670
	Winterslow		534,860	
	Downton Extensions to S.D.W.			112,300
	Netherhampton	39,180		
	Chalke Valley	726,820		
Warminster and Westbury ...	Whorwellsdown		456,000	
	” (Amended)		117,550	
	” Phase 2	419,000		
	Upton Scudamore		42,615	42,615
	Bishopstrow	23,000	23,000	
	Divers Bridge, Corsley		8,295	

SUPERVISION OF MILK AND FOOD

Number of registered Milk Producers in Wiltshire at end of 1971	...	1,700
Number of licensed Producer Retailers		22
Numer of Producer/Wholesalers		1,678
Number of Milk Distributors		409
Number of Wiltshire pasteurising dairies		6

The Health Department’s work in connection with the milk supply was continued throughout the year with the aim of ensuring that all milk sold within the County reached the consumer in a safe and clean condition.

The County Council’s Public Health Inspectors made weekly visits to the six pasteurising plants and took 712 samples. Of these 711 passed the phosphatase test and 709 passed the methylene blue test.

The sample which failed the phosphatase test indicating inadequate pasteurisation occurred at a small family dairy which used a holder type plant. An engineer’s report indicated substantial wear throughout the equipment, subsequently this was replaced by a new H.T.S.T. plant. Samples taken since have all passed the prescribed tests.

One of the pasteurising dairies in the South of the County closed at the end of October, and operations were transferred to another dairy in the area.

Three samples failed the methylene blue test, and following consultations with officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a marked improvement was observed in the cleanliness of milk arriving at pasteurising plants.

District Councils continued on behalf of the County Council to take samples from distributors and producer retailers selling milk within the County. The number of samples taken and laboratory results are given in the following table. 1970 figures are given in light type.

Type of Milk Sample	Estimated Annual Sample Target		Number of Samples Examined		Laboratory Results				Percentages of Sample Failures	
					Pass		Fail			
Raw Milk Statutory Test ...	258	294	253	285	224	251	29	34	12.95%	11.93%
Raw Milk Biological Test ...	258	294	145	333	138	325	7	8	5.07%	2.40%
Heat Treated Statutory Test	3,929	3,679	2,141	2,220	2,090	2,147	51	73	2.44%	3.28%
TOTALS ...	4,445	4,267	2,539	2,838	2,452	2,723	87	115	3.54%	4.05%

FOOD AND DRUGS

I am indebted to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the following information concerning food and drugs administration during 1971.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority in all areas of the County outside the Borough of Swindon, and the Food and Drugs Act 1955 together with its many supporting Orders and Regulations, is enforced by the County Council Weights and Measures Department.

A total of 1,106 samples were taken throughout the area controlled, steps being taken to cover the widest range of articles to ensure compliance with all the current legal requirements.

Trade	Offence	Contrary to	Fine		Costs		Venue
			£	p	£	p	
Cafe Proprietor	Selling two Cornish pasties which contained mould	Food & Drugs Act 1955 Sec. 2	20	00	—	—	Westbury
Bakers	Selling a loaf of bread which contained a house fly	Food & Drugs Act 1955 Sec. 2 & 113(3)	20	00	6	00	Winsley
Farmers	Possessing milk to which an addition of water had been made	Food & Drugs Act 1955 Sec. 32	10	00	12	00	Pewsham
Bakers	Selling a wrapped thick sliced loaf of white bread which contained a piece of glass	Food & Drugs Act 1955 Sec. 2 & 113(3)	20	00	3	44	Salisbury

OTHER ACTION

Nature of alleged offence						Written Caution	Attention drawn to irregularities	Referred to other Authority
Food —substandard	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7
—misdescribed	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
—containing unlawful additive	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1
—containing foreign body	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2

REFUSE DISPOSAL

In February 1971 a joint meeting of all the district councils was held when it was agreed that the Local Government Operational Research Unit should be asked to undertake a study with the following terms of reference:

- (i) To examine with a view to securing the most practicable and economic means of refuse disposal for the whole of the county of Wiltshire, the most appropriate methods of disposal in the various parts of the county, the number and general location of any disposal plant which may be recommended and the most effective and advantageous methods of co-operation between the various authorities.
- (ii) To advise on the extent to which any proposed scheme could make provision additionally for the disposal of trade refuse, toxic waste, sewage sludge, etc.

Because of the serious shortage of tipping space in the north of the County and the imminence of crucial decisions on the provision of an incinerator at Swindon the Unit were asked to make an interim report on the Swindon Area which they did in June, 1971. The Swindon incinerator is intended to be in operation by May, 1973. At the end of September the Unit submitted a progress report which was considered by the appropriate officers of the County Council and subsequently the Unit were asked to elaborate on and clarify certain aspects of the report.

While the study was being undertaken by the Unit the report of the Working Party on Refuse Disposal set up by the Department of the Environment was published. This report provides an excellent review of the current methods of dealing with refuse and their advantages and disadvantages. It states that there is no single best method of disposal. The choice of method or methods should be related to local and regional circumstances. It recommends that the disposal of solid wastes at all times should be co-ordinated and controlled over reasonably large areas and while the report expects industry and waste disposal contractors themselves to continue to provide facilities for the disposal of wastes, it considers the greater public provision of such facilities would form an essential part of a co-ordinated refuse disposal system.

The Local Government Bill provides that refuse disposal shall be a function of the new County Councils although refuse collection will remain a function of the new district councils. As a result of the report the Government have asked that local authorities concerned in the disposal of refuse should review their methods to ensure that tipping is being carried out to the highest possible standards and has commended to all concerned the Working Party's recommended Code of Practice for disposal of solid wastes by controlled tipping.

The local planning authorities are asked to consult river authorities when considering planning applications for refuse tips; it has been the practice in this County for some time for the County Planning Officer to consult river authorities, water authorities and myself on such applications.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The County Planning Officer asked for my observations on eight planning applications which in his opinion might have public health implications or could adversely affect the environment.

Two were applications by district councils for the establishment of tipping sites for domestic refuse, one for a tipping site for trade waste and another for the erection of two incinerators for trade waste disposal which would be utilised to heat water for industry.

The proposed abstraction of water by a water board and a scheme by a River Authority to sink an experimental bore hole to replenish river flows in times of drought were both investigated for any public health hazards. The change of use from a domestic dwelling to a school for emotionally disturbed children and an extension to an existing district council cemetery were also the subject of observations to the County Planning Officer.

I was also given the opportunity to examine the detailed design of the proposed incineration plant for Swindon Borough Council.

EXPANSION OF SWINDON

During consideration by the Swindon Borough Council, the Greater London Council and the County Council of the scheme for the expansion of Swindon it became apparent that uncertainty as to the availability of an adequate water supply and practicable means of sewage disposal at reasonable cost had to be resolved before agreement could be given to the large expansion of Swindon. The problem had to be considered not only from the point of view of the health of the inhabitants of the enlarged Swindon and the immediate surrounding area but with regard to possible effects upon health and future development in other parts of Wiltshire. I found myself unable to advise the County Council that it was safe to proceed without risk to health and this as well as other considerations led to the decision by the Development Committee of the County Council to call in consultant engineers. Messrs. Parsons Brown were appointed to examine the report on the Swindon Study prepared by the Joint Steering Committee, with particular reference to the availability of water supplies, disposal of waste and effluents and the discharge of surface water.

The County Surveyor, the County Planning Officer and myself presented a report to the Health Committee in December, 1971 which gave an outline of the position which had been reached as a result of Messrs. Parsons Brown's investigations from the point of view of health, planning and the disposal of surface water.

It was plain that the original estimates upon which the Swindon Study was based offered no certainty of an adequate water supply for development on the scale then proposed. However, in view of the expectation that the population reached by 1986 would be only 200,000 and that the development by the end of the century would also be less than was expected, and in the light of the Consultants report, it appeared justifiable to proceed with the proposed development but it was emphasised that this meant placing reliance upon the co-operation of the Water Resources Board at a later date. The expansion of the existing sewage disposal works at Rodbourne and the proposal to provide a new sewage disposal works at Seven Bridges should prove acceptable. It appeared almost certain that the Thames Conservancy would insist upon both effluents being returned to the Thames and not transferred to the Avon. Even if the effluent from the existing Rodbourne Works were to be discharged to the Brinkworth Brook which would then flow into the Bristol Avon it would be unlikely to adversely affect the public health in Wiltshire, providing that it was of a sufficiently high standard.

However, the expected discharge via the River Ray to the Thames would result in a deterioration in the condition both of the River Ray and of the Thames which would probably require the re-siting of the water intake of the Oxford undertaking at Buscot.

Nevertheless, it was considered that the problems associated with sewage disposal should not prevent the proposed development of Swindon.

Messrs. Parsons Brown were of the opinion that the River Ray was capable of carrying the storm water discharged from the proposed development for the greater majority of the time, but they recommend that some land adjoining the river should be left free of development to allow for occasional flooding.

The Consultants stressed that in all stages of the proposed development appropriately sized storm water sewers should be provided with suitably located outfalls on main water courses. In view of the Consultants advice the Chief Officers considered that as a matter of priority an overall land drainage plan should be prepared.

As regards refuse, before the completion of the report by Messrs. Parsons Brown the Swindon Borough Council had obtained planning permission for the erection of an incinerator plant at Rodbourne. The Highworth Rural District Council would also use this plant. In view of this and pending the report of the Local Government Operational Research Unit the problems of refuse disposal for the expansion of Swindon appear to have been solved.

Swindon Borough

The following are the statistics for 1971 relating to functions of the health service delegated to the Swindon Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

BIRTHS

				Adjusted live births	Adjusted still births	Total adjusted births
Domiciliary	...	...		72	—	72
Institutional	...	...		1,360	16	1,376
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,432	16	1,448

PREMATURE BIRTHS

During the year there were twelve deaths of premature babies of which one weighed less than 3 lbs. 4 ozs. at birth.

CLINIC SERVICES

ANTE-NATAL AND POST NATAL—None.

ANTE-NATAL, MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Number of women who attended during the year	Institutional booked	7
	Domiciliary booked	1
	Total	8
Total number of attendances during the year		 24

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

Number of children who attended during the year				Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions
Born in 1971	Born in 1970	Born in 1966 to 1969	Total	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	G.P's employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical staff	
1,181	1,211	1,325	3,717	532	34	—	—	557

HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited by health visitors													Number of cases
Children born in 1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394
Children born in 1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136
Children born in 1966-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,930
Persons aged 65 or over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital											...	...	20
Mentally disordered persons											...	...	—
Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital											...	...	—
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)											...		37
Number in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital										...	...	...	37
Number of tuberculous households visited											...	...	50
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases											...	...	10
Other cases											...	...	126

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1971

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements					Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before 10th day
Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total	
Dr. present	Dr. not present	Dr. present	Dr. not present		
—	7	20	44	71	1,050

This table relates to women delivered, and not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.

HOME NURSING

Total number of persons nursed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,791
Number of persons who were aged under 5 years at first visit during the year								26
Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit during the year								827

The following statistics relate to functions of the Social Services Committee which continued to be undertaken by the Swindon Borough Council throughout most of the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	aged 65 or over on first visit during the year	aged under 65 on first visit during the year				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	860	72	13	14	46	1,005

DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSERIES

	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948		
	Premises registered at end of year		Daily minders registered at end of year
	Factory	Other Nurseries	
Number of premises or persons	—	16	30
Number of children permitted	—	555	146

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER SECTION 187 TO 194 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936
AS AMENDED BY THE NURSING HOMES ACT, 1963

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	1	—	33	33

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS AND MEASLES

Completed Primary Courses—Number of persons under 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964—67		
Triple DTP	147	775	189	15	14	2	1,142
Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	9	6	10	39	17	82
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	—	4	13	182	200
Measles	5	565	357	84	108	17	1,136
Sabin (Poliomyelitis)	138	787	223	24	54	13	1,239

Reinforcing Doses—Number of persons under 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964—67		
Triple DTP	—	70	124	10	18	4	226
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	2	—	1,168	36	1,206
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	1	7	33	155	197
Salk (Poliomyelitis)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabin (Poliomyelitis oral)	—	66	90	10	1,116	53	1,335

IMMUNISATION AGAINST RUBELLA—1,341 girls under 16 years of age.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

Return of Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. Vaccinations for year ending 31st December, 1971.

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority’s approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

A. CONTACTS (Circular 19/64)							
i	Skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	69
ii	Found positive	...	...	...	...	...	5
iii	Found negative	...	...	...	...	...	61
iv	Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	31
B. SCHOOL CHILDREN AND STUDENTS (Circular 19/64) excluding those known to have received B.C.G. vaccinations already.							
i	Skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
ii	Found positive	...	...	...	...	...	49
iii	Found negative	...	...	...	...	...	1,297
iv	Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	1,297

APPENDIX 'A'

RURAL HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1971

	Amesbury R.D.	Bradford and Melksham R.D.	Calne and Chippenham R.D.	Cricklade and Wootton Basset R.D.	Devizes R.D.	Highworth R.D.	Malmesbury R.D.	Marlborough and Ramsbury R.D.	Mere and Tisbury R.D.	Pewsey R.D.	Salisbury and Wilton R.D.	Warminster and Westbury R.D.	TOTAL
1. Number of permanent dwellings in district at end of year	5,613	5,040	9,045	7,543	4,962	15,448	3,940	3,778	4,316	7,444	8,000	5,642	80,771
2. Number of permanent dwellings in district owned by local authority	1,680	852	2,015	1,466	1,172	2,530	636	743	837	1,694	1,257	716	15,588
3. Number of temporary dwellings in district owned by local authority	—	38	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
4. Number of applications for Council dwellings at end of year	563	230	385	390	470	634	220	227	323	510	200	List commenced 1/1/72	4,152
5. <i>Inspection of dwellings during year :</i>													
A. <i>Under Public Health Acts</i>													
(i) Number of dwellings inspected	9	2	—	23	45	1,189	290	728	21	8	123	240	2,678
(ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit	4	2	—	19	8	8	44	33	11	8	20	—	157
(iii) Number of dwellings made fit after informal action	3	2	—	15	6	—	56	29	9	9	14	1	144
(vi) Number of dwellings where formal notices were served	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
(v) Number of dwellings made fit after formal notice	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(a) By Owners	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. <i>Under Housing Acts</i>													
(i) Number of dwellings inspected	92	2	69	383	152	1,189	See 5A	—	96	8	79	71	2,151
(ii) Number of dwellings found to be unfit	59	2	3	235	14	8		—	32	7	26	—	386
(iii) Number of dwellings where informal notices were served	59	—	3	181	10	5		—	3	—	—	—	261
(iv) Number of dwellings made fit after informal action	42	—	10	154	26	—		—	27	—	—	2	261
C. <i>Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957</i>													
(i) Number of dwellings where notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(a) by Owners	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
(b) By local authority on default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. <i>Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957</i>													
(i) Number of demolition Orders made	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	3	—	19
(ii) Number of dwellings demolished as result of demolition Orders	10	1	1	10	1	—	4	6	—	1	15	—	49
(iii) Number of undertakings accepted to make fit or not to re-let	—	—	—	19	—	—	4	3	—	1	5	3	35
(iv) Number of dwellings made fit as result of undertakings	—	—	—	16	2	—	2	1	—	3	11	1	36
E. <i>Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 18, 26 and 35 Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961</i>													
(i) Number of dwellings where closing Orders were made	—	1	—	23	6	2	—	4	—	4	6	—	46
(ii) Number of dwellings closed as result of closing Orders or undertakings by owners	—	1	1	16	—	2	4	3	1	6	14	—	48
F. <i>Proceedings under Sections 17, 42, 43, 46 and 48 Housing Act, 1957</i>													
(i) Number of dwellings in clearance areas upon which demolition Orders were made	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Number of dwellings demolished as result of demolition Orders	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
(iii) Number of dwellings in clearance areas which have been retained as temporary accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. <i>Proceedings under Section 76 Housing Act, 1957</i>													
(i) Number of cases of overcrowding at end of year	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	7
(ii) Number of cases of overcrowding discovered during year	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	7
(iii) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during year	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	5
6. Dwellings erected or converted during year :													
<i>Dwellings erected during year :</i>													
Local Authority	29	34	—	30	12	81	—	28	9	51	30	18	322
Private Enterprise	53	194	155	198	141	439	131	24	50	71	122	182	1,760
Housing Associations etc.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>Gained from conversion of large houses into flats or dwellings :</i>													
Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Enterprise	1*	—	4	—	2	—	8	1	8	1	12	5	42
Housing Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lost from conversion of two or more houses into one :</i>													
Local Authority	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Private Enterprise	1	—	5	—	—	4	10	3	13	2	14	3	55
Housing Associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Grants made under the Housing Acts 1949—1969 :													
<i>Value of grants paid :</i>													
Improvement	£5,221.47	£13,420	£40,579	£50,591.50	£15,138	£14,556	£38,548	£8,999	£4,170	£23,624.65	£32,210	£26,546	£273,603.62
Standard	£2,087.92	£3,673	£3,368	£3,308	£9,003.57	£5,589.95	£1,646	£3,790	£3,529	£4,346.96	£2,680	£6,641.23	£49,663.63
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>No. of dwellings completed as a result of :</i>													
Improvement Grants	6	14	58	66	20	31	51	19	19	38	37	35	394
Standard Grants	9	21	16	13	44	27	9	14	16	11	11	26	217
Special Grants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. <i>Housing Act 1969 Part II</i>													
Number of Improvement areas declared under Section 28(i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. <i>Housing Act 1969 Part III</i>													
Number of qualification certificates issued under Sections 45(2) and 46(3)	16	1	19	3	7	9	—	3	7	7	11	10	93

*Conversion of building formerly used for industrial purposes into habitable accommodation.

